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Vol. CCII, No. 2631
JULY 8, 1950

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LET US be thankful for clouds. Let us remember that the blue we crave can, at a month's end, prove more pitiless, more deadening than the downpours of our "February fill-dyke." The great cloud galleons enhance the blue—and give us the green; add gaiety to a March morning and purple majesty to the close of day. And when they decant "upon the place beneath," that you are there is an accident; that the flowers and grass, the barley and the hops are there, is of design. For your enrichment, for your comfort, the rain falls—to give you fine cattle, good crops . . . and beer called Bass or Worthington. Yes, let there be clouds.

ISSUED BY BASS AND WORTHINGTON, BURTON-UPON-TRENT, ENGLAND

Volume CCII No. 2631 The SPHERE, London, July 8, 1950

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

A ROYAL VICTORY AT THE ROYAL NORFOLK SHOW—THE QUEEN PRESENTING THE KING'S LYNN CHALLENGE CUP TO THE KING FOR THE BEST GROUP OF NOT LESS THAN THREE RED POLL CATTLE : This was only one of several successes achieved by His Majesty in the show held at Anmer Park, on the Sandringham Estate. The King also showed Jersey cattle, Essex pigs, poultry and pigeons. He also won a gold medal for a magnificent display of blooms from the Sandringham gardens

The King and Queen have been making a short summer stay at Sandringham, their visit coinciding with the Royal Norfolk Agricultural Show, which attracted vast crowds to Anmer Park, on the Sandringham Estate. This is the first time the Show has visited the Royal Estate and the result was a record attendance on the opening day. On both days the King and Queen toured the Show extensively, spending much time with Sandringham workers, whom they congratulated on the successes achieved in the King's name. One of the big moments of the Show was when the King, as President, found himself saddled with the task of presenting himself with Lord Fermoy's trophy, the King's Lynn Challenge Cup for the best group of not less than three Red Poll cattle. The problem was swiftly solved when the King received the trophy from the hands of the Queen.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Korea.—"England in danger," the headline posters declared outside Lord's and Wimbledon. It was true. The civilisation of which we are part, and which we have feebly tried to save from final destruction, is in grave danger now once more. We are used to enjoying our annual carnival of sport in a "Munich" atmosphere. Just as France is used to meeting a world crisis without a Government. It almost appears that that carnival spirit of unreality and lazy hope leads us to our Munichs. Most international situations are obscure. The Korea business is exceptionally easy to follow from the egg. We hoped the best of Russia from 1945 until 1949, and that gave them four years for concrete plans and actions, while we in the West played with words and drafted clever formulæ. President Truman's grave decision is one which no other Western head-of-State could possibly have taken. He has drawn a cheque on the U.N. Bank which the U.N. must honour—or close its shutters. He has shown the red rag to the bull, and it remains to see if the bull will charge or merely bellow. If it charge, good-bye to civilisation such as it is. Certainly I found that in London on June 27 the "common people" were in no doubt of the gravity of the issue. He couldn't do less. There was no time left for consultation. Four years were too much to give away, and sanctions unbacked by force, will and unity have given away the U.N. too often in those four years. The Korean nettle *had* to be grasped. Mr. Attlee's words: "After the bitter experiences of thirty-five years, salvation is dependent on prompt and effective measures to resist aggression . . ." are unexceptionable as *words*. But the words might have been translated into action before June 1950 by the U.N. and the Western Allies. The gorgeous East has held us too long in fee, a rabbit mesmerised by a stoat.

Historic Houses.—Sir Ernest Gowers is an author who has already provided me with some of my most thumbed reading. I know his *Plain Words* backwards, and "I couldn't have done it better myself." If he were not so infernally busy, I believe he would already have given me a sequel to *Plain Words*. And now I am deep in his *Historic Houses*, and am positively itching to tackle his *Capital Punishment*. These best-selling authors, of course, have to put in some honest, hard work. They don't do their stuff like Trollope and me (if you will forgive this coupling of names famous and obscure) by punctual and orderly writing for two hours a day, seven days a week for fifty-two weeks in a year, 280 words to a page. Sir Ernest works longer hours than I should care to work, and in more fields than I should care to till, and he has been doing that sort of thing all his adult life. Perhaps that is why, when a Commission, Royal or otherwise, is set up, there is a call for Sir Ernest to the chair. There is no other possible choice. His *Historic Houses*, of course, is a work of collaboration with several experts, but it reads like a beautifully finished product of a single mind. Of course, it *settles* nothing; you can't expect that. But it is a fact-finding document of peculiar value and interest to all of us, who are not mere fiends of progress, concrete, airstrips and car-parks. I will only make two points, for I am still reading the report. What Royal Commission ever had more *fun* in completing its job? They made progresses from one lovely house to another, from palace to manor-house over England, Wales and Scotland. It was fresh air and beauty all the way, not a padded chair beside ink-stained green baize in a stuffy atmosphere. They went into figures and studied manor-rolls and unearthed such modern anomalies and hard cases as this: X, owner of two historic houses, has a gross rent-roll of £140,000 a year. When he has paid income and surtax, tithe and estate and agricultural maintenance in 1950, that £140,000 has shrunk to £3,500. In order to keep the roof on his houses and educate and feed his family, he must draw annually an additional £8,000 from his shrinking capital. Something must be done, then, to relieve him. But what? Only a percentage of these historic and beautiful houses can be saved. If saved, they must be saved as homes-in-being, not as cold museums, of which we have already too many. Are they *worth* saving in a Welfare State, from an educational, cultural, amenity, pride-of-race point of view? There is reason to believe that there are men in the Socialist Government who are inclined to a favourable view. But who will choose the survivors, the architectural Judgment of Paris? And who will guarantee a Chancellor always prepared to yield them a small tithe from his harvest?

THE CHURCH'S BLESSING ON A NEW LIFEBOAT—AFTER THE LAUNCHING OF THE "GEORGE ELMY" AT SEAHAM HARBOUR A SERVICE OF DEDICATION WAS HELD ON THE QUAYSIDE BY THE BISHOP OF JARROW: The new lifeboat, which was built at Cowes, is one of the Liverpool type. She is 35 ft. in overall length, has a speed of 8 knots, and carries a crew of seven. Seaham Harbour was dressed overall for the big occasion

Shutting the Stable Door.—Intrusions into Royal Palaces (the boy Jones and other mudlarks) have not been so very infrequent in the last 100 years. They usually end in new precautions and reforms and watchfulness increased, until the impetus wanes. The Marlborough House intrusion was much more serious than any Victorian incident of that kind. What precautions can make such incidents impossible? For practical purposes, *none*. The Royal family must always face risks and cheerfully faces more than you and I, who have no such protection, in its daily round. The Royal residences are always pretty heavily guarded and patrolled; the Palace by twenty police and twenty military in shifts; Clarence House by ten, with two sentries. The rest of the Royal residences in London and in the country, according to their size or importance. You cannot afford a hand-to-hand cordon round the Royal residences—that would use up the Police Force and the Army—and nothing less could make a certainty of non-intrusion, unless elaborate electrification is undertaken with secret controls and substitute lines. And I think the Royal family would be the last to invite it. I imagine that sentries at the doors were always more a matter of formality (and perhaps of military discipline) than of security. Anyone can dodge a sentry guarding an area of five acres or more. The truth must be faced that every honest man (be he King or coster) may at any moment be a victim of the act of a lunatic or other criminal.

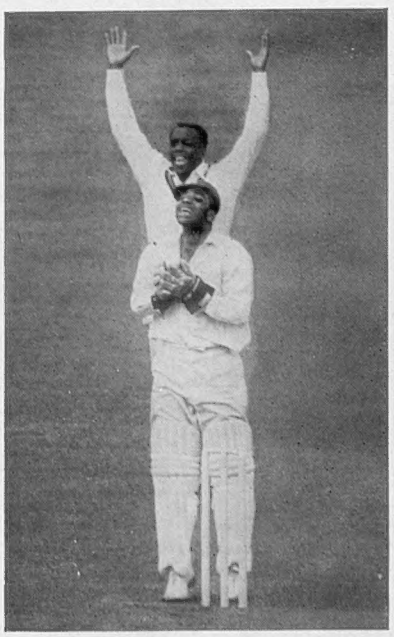
Paper.—*The Times* has worked it out that the 40,000 tons of paper used by Government departments in 1949 in directives, unwanted advice, posters, White Papers, stamps, forms, and so on, represents paper and print equal to ten daily copies of *The Times* for each one of us (50,000,000), whether we can read or not, every year. It is a solemn thought; at first hearing, it is a thought which should stimulate public education. We ought all to learn not only to read but to understand printed sentences. But public education does not swiftly respond to the call. Many of us still read rather slowly and all too many of us fail to understand what we read. That suggests two clichés: "*Quis custodiet . . . ?*" and "*Which comes first, egg or chicken?*" Where should public education begin? With the writers or the readers? I rather lean to the view that the first effort with the "three Rs" should concentrate on Whitehall. For, illiterate as we are as a nation, most adults can read Masefield, but few professors can read Bureaucratese—with understanding. You, Sir, there in the front row in the professorial chair of Literature, can you read and understand your income-tax blurb, not to mention a score of other Whitehall directives? You can't. Then quit your chair or set it up in Whitehall. Words, words—tons and tons of them. Words everywhere, nor any word to make sense. Plain English makes plain sense. Bureaucratese makes a paper-chase and a headache and at last a Permanent Secretary at £3,000 per annum.

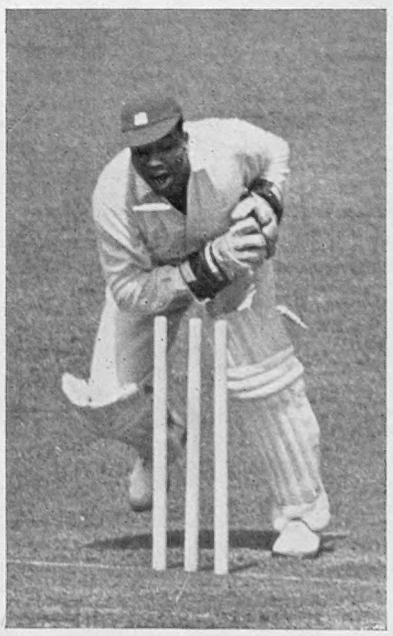
"Hopalong."—I found myself listening to a "Letter from America" on that buzz-box. I was sufficiently interested not to turn the switch off. Subject was television in America, and its already vast influence on social life. There are 10,000,000 television users. New housing is all planned now on the principle that the living-room is a television theatre. Young and old stay at home, have their fixed seats in the seeing- (or common-) room, and pubs are deserted and cinemas emptying. Children are the main patrons of television. The shows are made for them, and all advertisers shape their sales' appeals in television *for* children. But that is not all. It appears that a new and undisputed star has taken station in the centre of the little television frame. Name, Boyd (if I heard aright), "Hopalong" Boyd, of the "Hopalong" film series, an old third-degree film actor, to-day on the $180,000-a-year (I may have left out a nought) grade. This is the Charles Chaplin of television. He plays and writes for and to children. The headaches of the home are vanishing. "Hopalong" is making a new generation of stained-glass saints in those United States. Well, what America does to-day, England does (as well as she can) to-morrow. Television is clearly going to sweep the board here, too; it will affect our architecture, our "locals," our cinemas, our morals, if any. If "Hopalong" can vote for decency and Christianise young America in six months, is it not time for our radio parsons to fly out and sit at "Hopalong's" feet and learn the secret of getting the stuff over? It may not be the Lambeth way, may not be very dignified, but it seems to be effective for the way we live now.

At Lord's.—There is an unchanging spirit which pervades Lord's. You can grow old there very imperceptibly; still the conversation round you has a faint echo of what it was when Edward VII reigned, when Bobby Abel batted and Richardson sent them down. Except for the talk about "cricket weeks," the talk is much the same; famous old matches are fought over again by old pundits in faded Forester ties; and old IZs remember "Jacker," and even tell how they stole a run with Sir Timothy; and the grouse prospects are still discussed, despite the lack of beaters and the cost of cartridges. . . The old spirit is kept going in the pavilion. But the game changes. The leg-sweep goes out and comes back; the placing of the field constantly varies with the theory of bowling. The game may seem slower to an old stager who does not see a whole match through, because always the state of the wicket is the prime factor for success or failure by batsmen. To-day it may give help to spin bowlers, to-morrow for no good reason it refuses help. And when it refuses help, I pity the bowler. I watched jolly Jenkins bowl practically unchanged all day, and I reckoned that of every thirty balls he sent down, one only had a faint chance of catching the batsman in two minds. I watched Bedser on such a day (Bradman has called him the best living medium-paced bowler), and Berry; and hour after hour that day neither of them (as it seemed to me) was offered a faint hope by one ball in a hundred.

THE OLD STAGER

AS BRITAIN AND THE WEST INDIES BATTLED ON THE TURF AT LORD'S : This aerial view was taken from an Auster aircraft flying at a height of 2,000 ft. over the celebrated North London ground. As a rule the passage of an aircraft over the ground leads to a cessation of play, but the almost silent Auster, it was noted, did not interrupt the proceedings. Lord's has been the home of cricket since 1814, when Thomas Lord started this new ground on leaving an earlier site near the Regent's Canal. Thomas Lord was a Yorkshireman



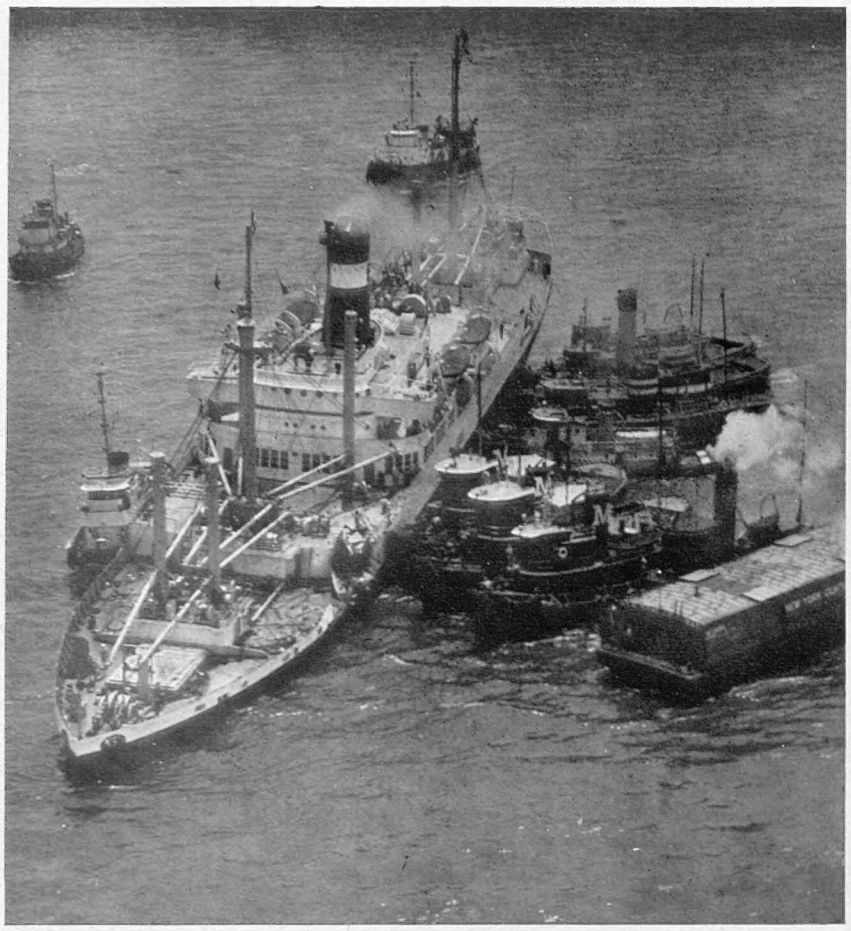


VIGNETTES OF THE SECOND TEST MATCH AT LORD'S IN WHICH THE WEST INDIES CAME OUT ON TOP IN SUCH CONVINCING FASHION : The hero of the match was Walcott, who scored a splendid innings of 168 not out, but these three pictures show this ebullient West Indian cricketer in his capacity as wicket-keeper. *Left*—Walcott spreads his arms wide as a wicket falls. *Centre*—He appeals successfully for a catch at the wicket. *Right*—He whips off the bails to stump Washbrook

THE HOME OF CRICKET

LORD'S VIEWED FROM THE AIR DURING THE WEST INDIES TEST MATCH

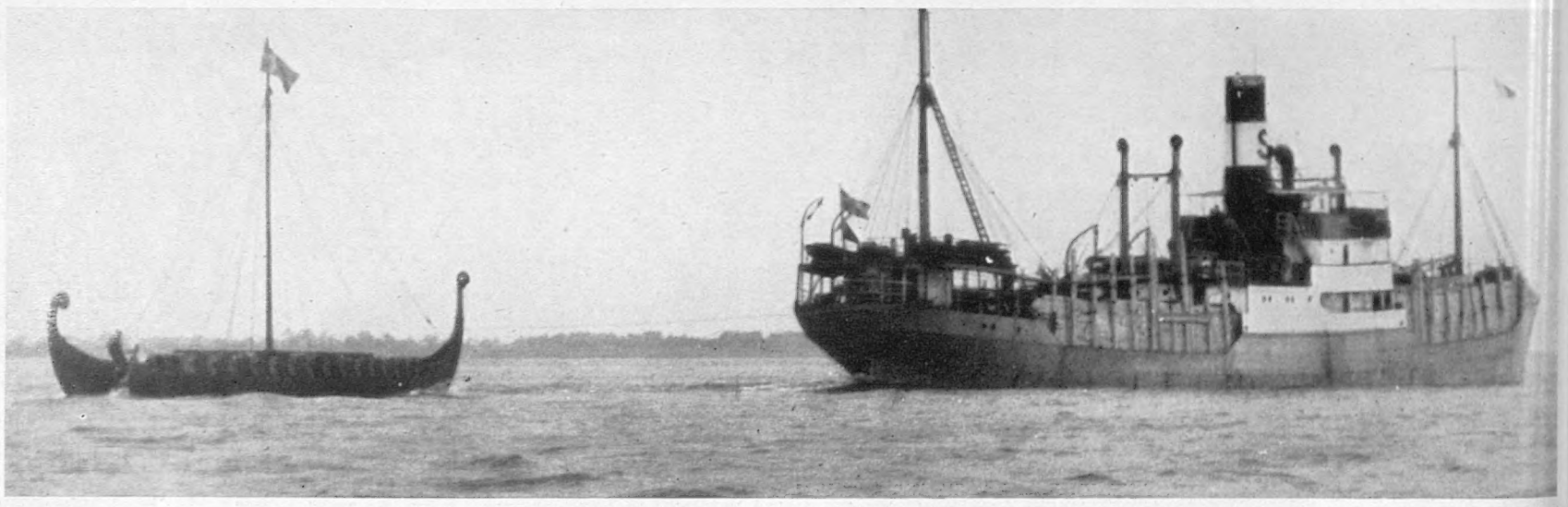
It was fitting enough that Lord's Cricket Ground, the headquarters of cricket, should have been the scene last week of a West Indies victory in the 1950 Test series. It was there, fifteen years ago, that South Africa achieved their first and only success in England. From now on England must look to her laurels, for the West Indies have many weapons in their armoury. The match winners in this second Test were the two young spin bowlers Ramadhin and Valentine, but Rae and Walcott, Worrell, Weekes and Gomez all distinguished themselves, backing up Goddard with some first-class teamwork. There could be no possible question of the justice of the result, and the Third Test, beginning at Nottingham on July 20, will now be invested with even greater interest. At the time of writing, England has high hopes that Denis Compton will be able to take his place in the side.



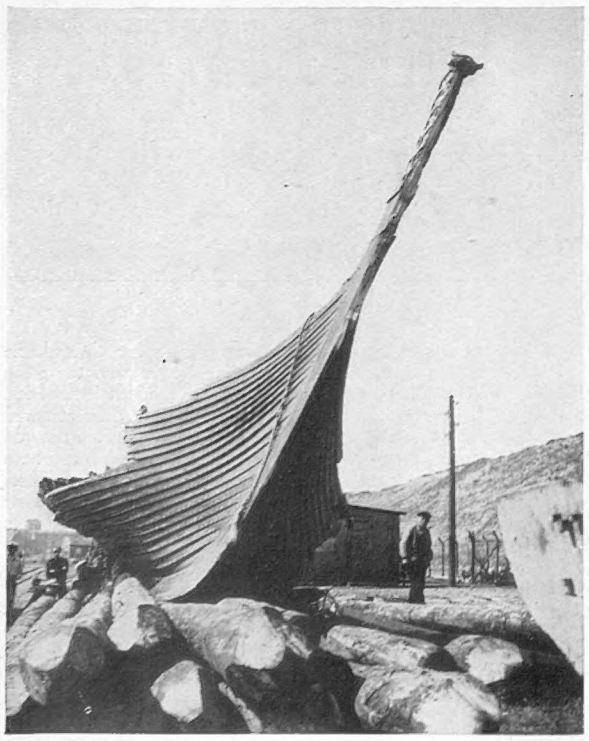
TWO MARITIME CASUALTIES IN UPPER NEW YORK BAY: *Left*—A fleet of tugs pushing at the hull of the cruise ship *Excalibur*, following her collision with the Danish freighter *Colombia* off Brooklyn. The *Excalibur* had to be beached to save her from sinking. *Right*—Smoke rising from the bow of the *Colombia*, which caught fire a few moments after the collision. Fire-fighting tugs from the port of New York were quickly on the scene to deal with the outbreak

"COLOMBIA" and "EXCALIBUR" in a HEAD-ON COLLISION in NEW YORK BAY

There was chaos in the Upper Bay, New York, last week when the American Export liner *Excalibur*, outward bound for Alexandria with 114 passengers, was in a head-on collision with the Danish freighter *Colombia*. This was thirty-five minutes after *Excalibur's* gay departure for a Mediterranean cruise, the collision taking place in the Narrows. The confetti-speckled cruise ship left Pier 4, Jersey City, at noon for a forty-three-day voyage. At 12.35 p.m. the collision with the inbound *Colombia* occurred off Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. The impact crushed the bow of the freighter and tore a hole 15 ft. wide in the port side of the *Excalibur* forward of the bridge. Fire broke out in the *Colombia's* forepeak in a paint store-room. While passengers and both crews remained calm, water quickly flooded the forward holds of the cruise ship. The *Excalibur* settled with her bow on a midstream mudbank, with her screw lifted in the air. Passengers on the sinking ship were taken off by two tugs of the Moran Towing Company. Except for one woman who bruised three fingers, all passengers were uninjured.



THE SWEDISH VIKING SHIP WHICH NO INSURANCE COMPANY WOULD INSURE—THE 100-FT. "ORMON FRISKE" BEING TOWED OUT OF THE ELBE RIVER MOUTH ON JUNE 21: The ship is believed to have been wrecked on the next day in a storm while off the German North Sea coast near the island of Pellworm



THE SWEDISH VIKING SHIP DISASTER

The Tragic End of a Youthful Enterprise

On June 4, fifteen Swedes set sail in a Viking ship on a goodwill trip to France. They were members of the Swedish "Keep Fit" movement, and were rowing the *Ormon Friske*, a carved and decorated replica of an old Viking ship found in Norway. It took them sixteen days' rowing and sailing with a square Viking sail to cross the Baltic to Germany. On the 21st they began their journey to Rotterdam. Shortly afterwards wreckage was discovered in the North Sea and ten bodies were found off the Schleswig-Holstein coast. It is believed the ship came to grief during gales which were raging in the North Sea at the time. No survivors have been reported. The ship was due to arrive in Paris on July 14 for the national celebrations. The eldest crew member was thirty-seven, the youngest eighteen. British aircraft searched for survivors.

***On left*—THE ORNATELY-CARVED DRAGON'S HEAD BOWS OF THE ILL-FATED VIKING SHIP: The wreckage of the *Ormon Friske* beached at Hoepnum Harbour**

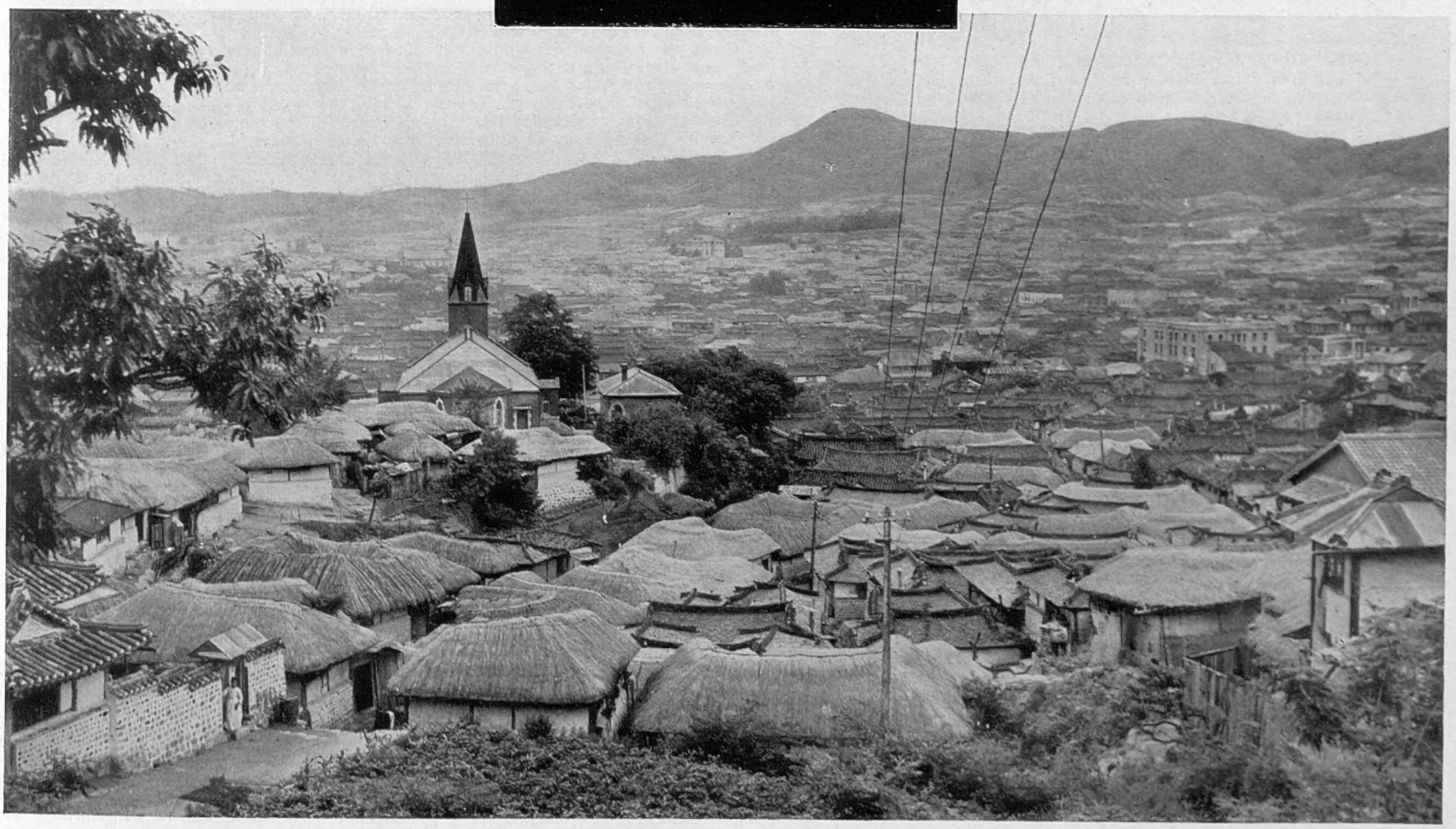
EMPHASISING WHAT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER: The break in the ship occurred just aft of the mast where the keel had been weakened by faulty construction. The Swedish Open-Air Sports Association, whose members built the ship a year ago, refused permission for the ship to fly the Association's flag, as they considered the voyage risky. Insurance companies thought likewise

THE MAIN STREET OF SEOUL, CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH KOREA, WHICH WAS INVADED BY THE NORTH KOREANS LAST WEEK : Despite the intervention of American bombers operating from Japan, Seoul fell in the first days of the invasion and roads to the south were reported to be jammed with refugees. Complete confusion reigned, and one observer said that Seoul had become a city where grab-law prevailed and a jeep was not safe on the streets. Seoul has 300,000 inhabitants and owes its modern development to the Japanese, who, during their thirty-five years of rule, developed industries in chemicals, spinning and weaving

KOREA

A LAND IN JEOPARDY

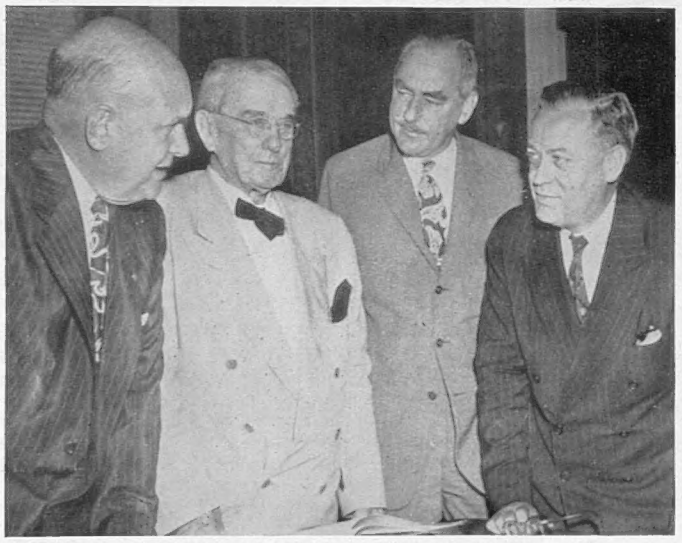
The Cities of Seoul and Kaesong, which Fell to the North Korean Communists at the Start of the Invasion



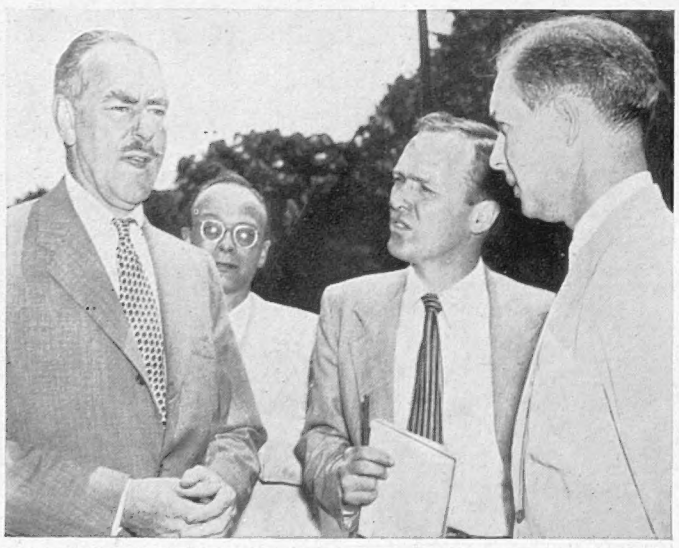
Below—KAESONG, ONE OF THE FIRST OF THE SOUTH KOREAN TOWNS TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE INVADERS : Kaesong, which stands just to the south of the 38th parallel, was captured by one of the North Korean columns at the start of the invasion. The hills in the background mark the dividing-line between North Korea and South Korea

THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT BURNS THE MIDNIGHT OIL ON HEARING THE NEWS OF THE KOREAN INVASION : Lights blazing in the building as officials of the Far East Division conferred with the South Korean Ambassador, John Myun Chang, when reports reached Washington of the surprise attack across the 38th parallel. An atmosphere of tension, without equal since the Second World War, quickly spread over the U.S. capital

THE KOREAN WAR CRISIS



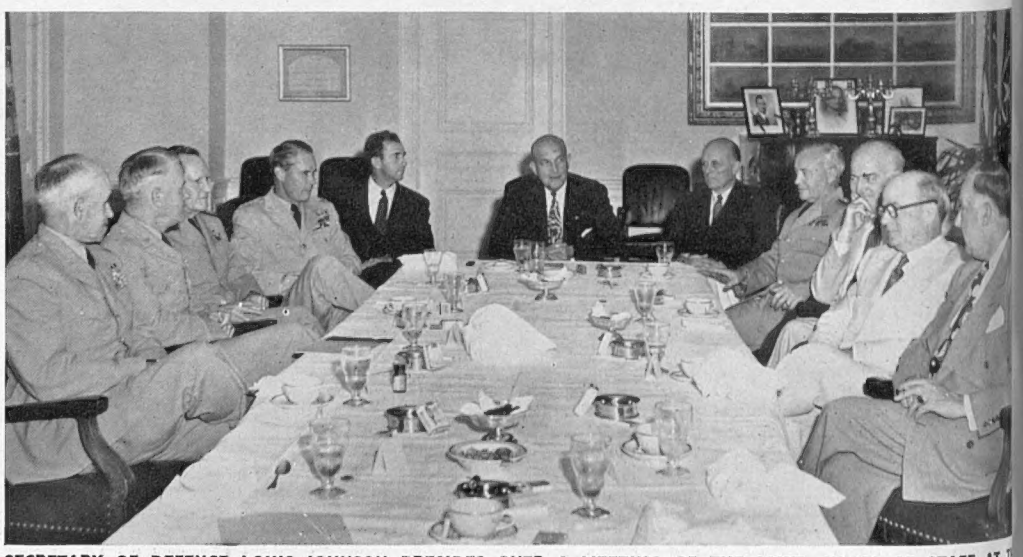
OFFICIALLY KOREA DID NOT FIGURE ON THEIR AGENDA, BUT . . . : The United States Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson ; the Chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee, Mr. Kenneth McKellar ; the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson ; and the Republican Committee Member, Mr. Styles Bridges, seen together at the Capitol in Washington, when they met ostensibly to discuss foreign aid costs. Mr. Acheson asked the Committee for swift action on the £437,000,000 Military Aid Bill, this including the allocation of £5,700,000 to provide military assistance for Southern Korea and the Philippines



DEAN ACHESON ARRIVES AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR A CRISIS MEETING : The American Secretary of State (left) talking with reporters in Washington. He told them that he had just been in touch with President Truman, who cut short his week-end at Independence, Missouri, and flew back to Washington to deal with the situation arising from the Korean invasion

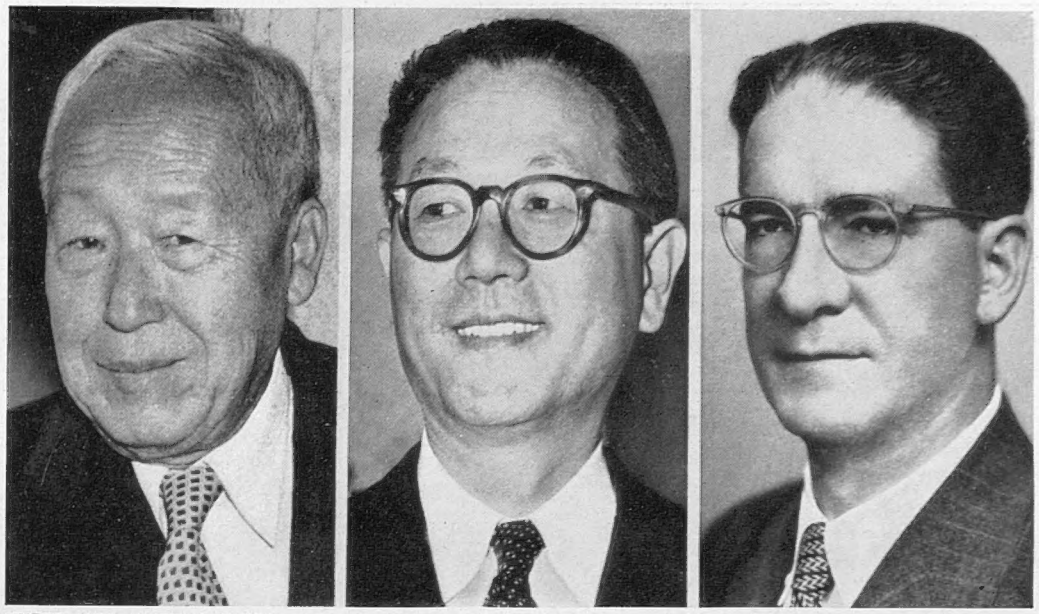
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS AT LA SUCCESS, NEW YORK : Mr. Arne Sunde (left), of Norway, talking with Terence Shone, of the United Kingdom, across the empty chair of the Sovi delegate during the meeting held to discuss the Korean crisis. Acting wi unusual speed, the Security Council passed a resolution declaring the Nor Korean attack on South Korea to be an act of aggression. It called for i immediate cessation of the fighting and ordered the North Koreans to wit draw immediately behind their border—the 38th parallel. The resoluti was passed by nine votes to nil, with Yugoslavia abstaining from the v

NINE HANDS GO UP IN UNISON AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CALLS FOR A CEA FIRE IN KOREA : At this first emergency meeting, called at the request of the United Stat Mr. Gross, the American delegate, put his resolution demanding the withdrawal of the North Korea from South Korea, and it was carried by nine votes to nil, with Yugoslavia abstaining. The delega on the extreme right of the horseshoe is Tingfu F. Tsiang, the representative of Nationalist Chin whose continued presence in the Council, despite the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek's regime, has be the cause of Russian abstention from the meetings. In the centre of the horseshoe can be seen t bulky figure of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, who sat beside S Benegol Ram, the Indian delegate, who presided at the meeting. Two days after this the Securi Council again met to consider the latest news from Korea, Soviet Russia's place again being emp

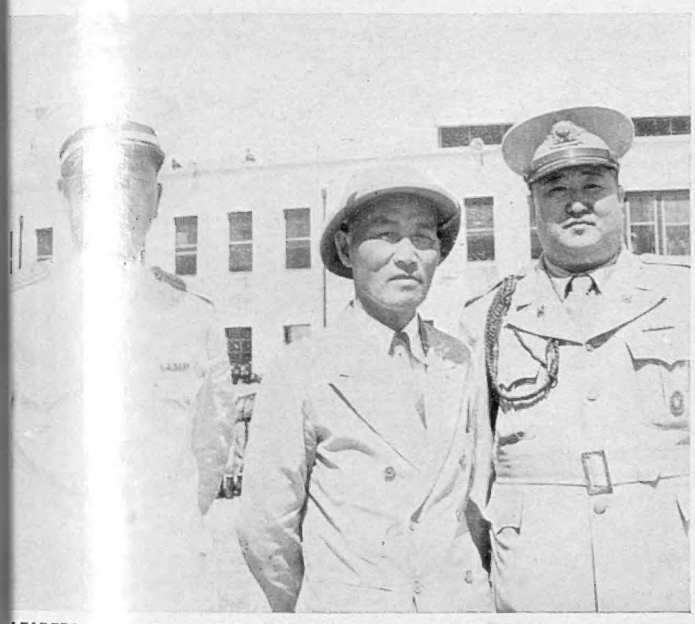


SECRETARY OF DEFENCE LOUIS JOHNSON PRESIDES OVER A MEETING OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AT T PENTAGON : Left to right—General Omar N. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff ; Gener J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff ; Rear Admiral Arthur C. Davis ; General Hoyt S. Vandenber Air Force Chief of Staff ; Mr. Frank Pace, Jnr., Army Secretary ; Mr. Louis Johnson ; Mr. Thomas Finletter, Air Secretary ; Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations ; Major-Gener James H. Burns, special assistant to Mr. Johnson for Foreign Military Affairs ; Navy Secretary Fran P. Matthews ; and Deputy Defence Secretary Stephen Early. General Bradley addressed the gather on his meeting with General MacArthur, and was thus able to lay before America's Service Chi an exact picture of the form which U.S. aid in Korea could take if implemented immediat

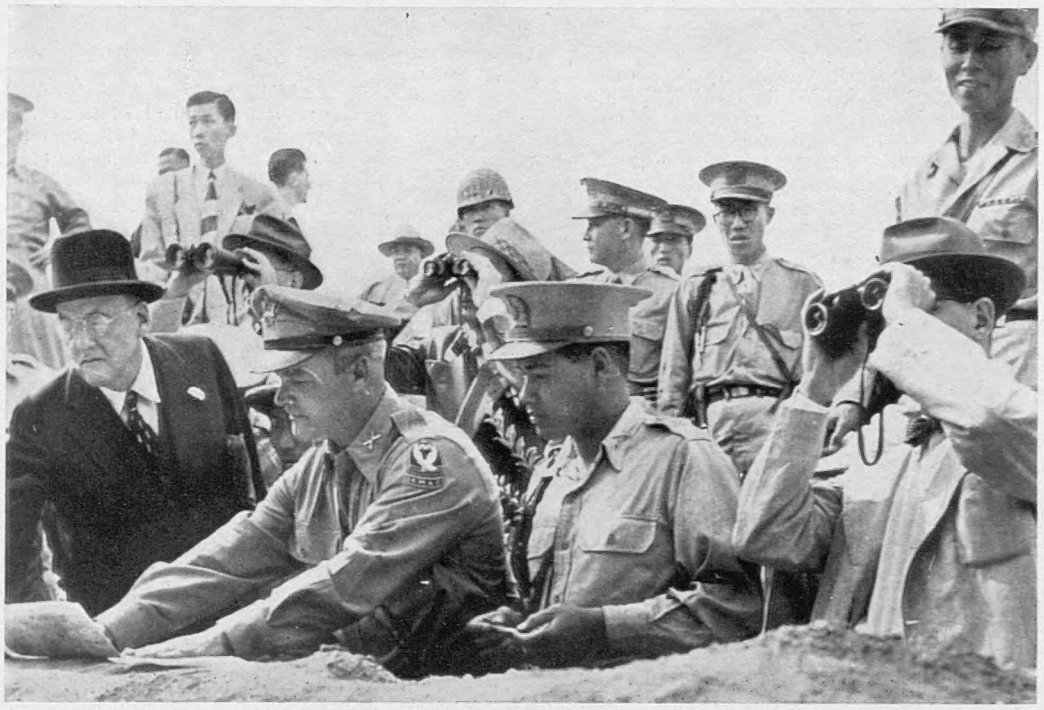
THE BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE FAR EAST: Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, who last week offered the United States ten British warships. At the time of the crisis most of the ships of the British Far Eastern Station were lying in Japanese ports, among them the aircraft-carrier *Triumph*, the cruiser *Jamaica*, and the destroyers *Cossack* and *Consort*



THREE MEN WITH A HEAVY BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE INVASION: *Left*—President Syngman Rhee, President of the South Korean Republic brought into being by the United States. *Centre*—Dr. John Myun Chang, South Korean Ambassador to the United States, and (*right*) Mr. John J. Muccio, President Truman's special representative in Korea. After the Communist break-through on the 38th parallel President Rhee moved his capital 50 miles south to Taejon. One of his last acts before Seoul fell was to telephone General MacArthur in Tokyo requesting immediate help. Mr. John Myun Chang appeared before the Security Council to outline the situation in South Korea after previously holding a series of conferences at the U.S. State Department



LEADERS OF THE SOUTH KOREAN FORCES: Admiral Sohn Won Yil, Navy Chief; Mr. Sihn Sung Mo, Prime Minister; and Major-General Choi Byung Dak, Army Chief of Staff. South Korean forces at the outset of hostilities were estimated to total about 100,000 men including 7,000 coastguards. The South has no tanks, but many American lorries and jeeps. The North was able to put into the field a regiment of tanks, but was short of lorries



MR. JOHN FOSTER DULLES, REPUBLICAN ADVISER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, MAKING HIS TOUR OF THE SOUTH KOREAN DEFENCES WHICH ONLY A FEW DAYS LATER WERE DESTINED TO CRUMBLE UNDER THE WEIGHT OF THE NORTH KOREAN TANK OFFENSIVE: Mr. Dulles (left) is seen standing beside Major J. W. Bilello, the United States Army's senior adviser to the South Korean 7th Division as they studied maps of the defence line which ran along the line of the 38th parallel, dividing-line between North and South Korea. Mr. Dulles, who had been engaged on a tour of the Far East at the behest of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, visited many of the points which a week later were overrun

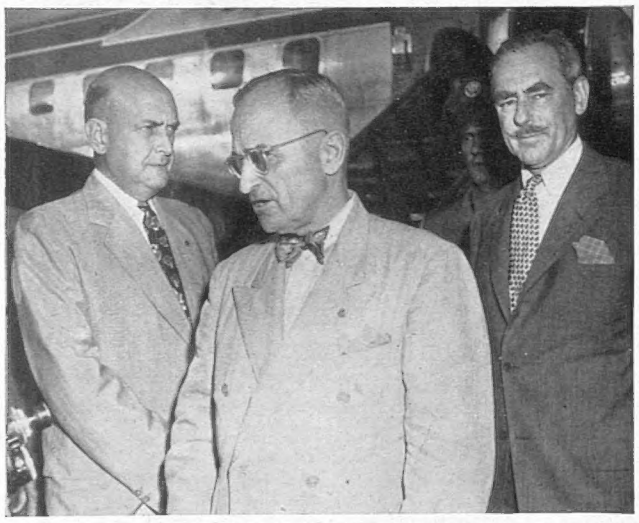
JOHN FOSTER DULLES AT THE FRONT: The Republican expert on foreign affairs with Mr. Sihn Sung Mo (in pith helmet), Defence Minister and Premier of the South Korean Republic, as the commander of the 7th Division of the Korean Army pointed out features of the frontier line between North and South. Behind Mr. Dulles (in broad-brimmed hat) is Korea's Foreign Minister, Mr. Ben C. Limb. Dulles assured the Koreans during his visit of America's intention to speed aid in the form of military supplies, but there was no particular sense of urgency at this juncture

BRIGADIER-GENERAL YU DESCRIBES THE OPERATIONAL METHODS OF THE SOUTH KOREAN ARTILLERY: The Brigadier is seen (second from left) with Mr. Dulles; Colonel W. H. S. Wright, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army's military advisory group in South Korea; Major-General Choi Byung Dak; Mr. John Muccio, the U.S. envoy in Korea, and Mr. Sihn Sung Mo, the Korean Premier and Defence Minister. Two days after this picture was taken Mr. Dulles left for Japan to continue his Far Eastern tour, and it was there he heard the news of North Korea's invasion of the South. In a series of conferences with General MacArthur he was able to lend valuable aid in outlining the situation

AMERICA, ARSENAL OF ANTI-COMMUNISM

President Truman Forges His Pacific Line

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, UPON WHOM THE GREAT BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY RESTED FOR AMERICA'S INTERVENTION IN KOREA: The President seen at a recent courthouse dedication ceremony in the District of Columbia. It was only after long exchanges with General MacArthur in Tokyo that Mr. Truman, as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, decided to take decisive action in the Far East. He now seeks to establish a new Pacific security line running from the Bering Straits along the Asiatic coast, a distance of nearly 6,000 miles, to the juncture of Communist-held China with Burma and Indo-China

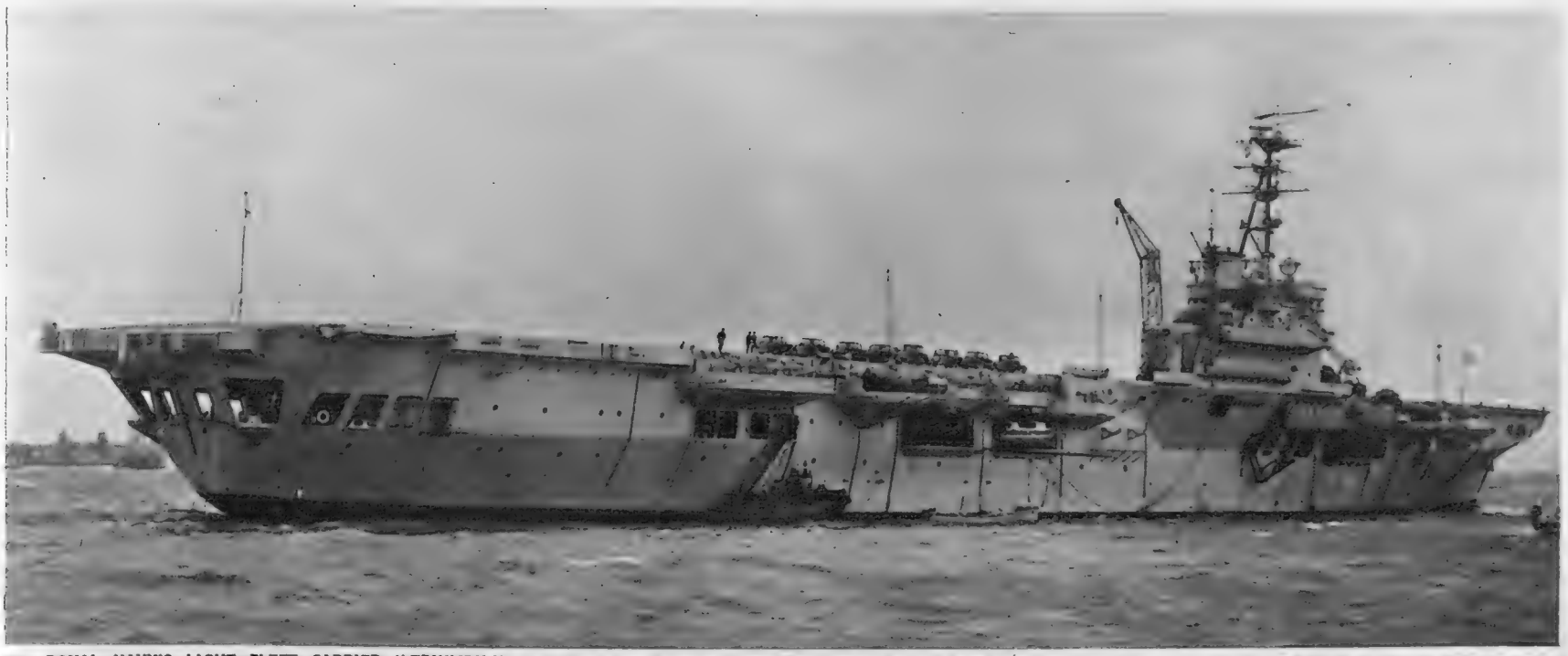


THERE WERE NO BROAD SMILES AT WASHINGTON AIRPORT: President Truman seen on his return to the capital to deal with the Korean crisis. He interrupted a week-end visit to his native town of Independence, Missouri. On the right is Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, and on the left Secretary of Defence Louis Johnson. Immediately the three leaders went into conference. Later Mr. Acheson let it be known that in the decisions taken there was complete unity among the President's advisers

U.S. AMBASSADOR WARREN AUSTIN, DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, RINGED BY NEWSMEN EAGER TO HEAR THE LATEST TIDINGS AT LAKE SUCCESS: The American delegate discussed the resolution which America put before the United Nations, recommending that member nations go to the aid of South Korea. With the adoption of the resolution, the entire action of the United States was held to be officially under the ægis of the United Nations

AMERICA'S LATEST WEAPON IN LAND WARFARE: The M 46, the improved Patton tank, running its trials over rugged terrain at El Centro, California. The Patton tank, a modified version of the Pershing, has greater speed, reliability and manœuvrability than any other in the service. Its air-cooled V 12 810-h.p. engine conserves space and provides a speed of 30 m.p.h. An innovation is the cross-drive transmission, which assures a tougher, more versatile vehicle. The main armament is a 90-mm. gun

THE "MIGHTY MO" SHOWS THE WAY: The United States battleship *Missouri* leading American destroyers in a battle manœuvre by Task Force 86 of the U.S. Navy. The *Missouri* is America's only battleship on the active list, and her potential part in maintaining the Far Eastern security line is obvious enough. The *Missouri*, which has a standard displacement of 45,000 tons and which cost over 100,000,000 dollars, was very much in the news earlier in the year when she was held fast on a mudbank in Hampton Roads, Virginia. Three of her officers faced courts martial. It was thought at one time that she might be a total loss. Her armament includes nine 16-in. guns



THE ROYAL NAVY'S LIGHT FLEET CARRIER "TRIUMPH," WHICH WAS IN JAPANESE WATERS WITH OTHER UNITS OF THE FAR EAST FLEET WHEN THE NEWS OF THE INVASION OF SOUTHERN KOREA BURST UPON THE WORLD: After the Security Council had called on the United Nations members to furnish assistance to Korea the British Government immediately placed the *Triumph* and other vessels at the disposal of the United States authorities to operate on behalf of the Security Council. The announcement of this British naval support was received with enthusiasm on both sides of the House of Commons, as it immediately strengthened General MacArthur's hand in taking over supreme control of forces operating in Korea

MacARTHUR TAKES CHARGE IN THE KOREAN WAR

The General in Supreme Control of all Land, Sea, and Air Forces in the Far East

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, THE MAN OF THE MOMENT IN EAST ASIAN AFFAIRS: General MacArthur is seen (*left*) welcoming Mr. John Foster Dulles, President Truman's Republican adviser on Foreign Affairs, on Mr. Dulles' arrival in Tokyo from Korea, where he spent several days inspecting military preparedness less than a week before the sudden outbreak of hostilities. *Right*—General MacArthur with Dr. Syngman Rhee, the President of the South Korean Republic. Two days after General MacArthur had been invested with supreme command in the Korean battle he made a dramatic flight from Japan to South Korea to assess the war situation for himself

THE UNITED STATES HEAVY AIRCRAFT-CARRIER, "VALLEY FORGE," FLAGSHIP OF THE U.S. NAVY'S SEVENTH FLEET, WHICH HAS BEEN ASSIGNED FOR DUTY IN FAR-EASTERN WATERS: This picture shows one of *Valley Forge*'s planes flying in the foreground. The carrier has a complement of eighty-two jet fighters and also bomber reconnaissance planes. Also in the Seventh Fleet are six modern destroyers, two frigates, four submarines and auxiliaries, a force corresponding approximately to that which Britain at present has at her disposal in the Far East. In command of the Seventh Fleet is Vice-Admiral Arthur Dewey Struble, who commanded naval forces at the Normandy landings and was at one time in the Pacific war in supreme control of all amphibious operations in the Philippines. *Valley Forge* belongs to the large and powerful Essex class, and has a displacement of 27,100 tons. If close stowage methods are employed she can carry 107 aircraft, but probably in the present operations she has no more than eighty-two. One task confronting Seventh Fleet is to seal off Formosa, Chiang Kai-shek's last bastion

CHIANG'S LAST BASTION ON FORMOSA

Now Sealed by the American Navy from the Chinese Communists

FIGHTERS TUNING UP FOR ACTION ON THE NATIONALIST AIRFIELD AT CHI-I IN CENTRAL FORMOSA : Chiang's air force is said to have improved in performance of recent months, but the loyalty of pilots stationed on Formosa is not without question. As for the army in Formosa, part of it is trained to the minute and another part very poorly trained and ill-led

ONE of the most crucial questions which, together with Korea, looms over the Asiatic horizon to-day is that of the fate of Formosa. Owned by the Japanese for over fifty years (since after the Sino-Japanese War in 1895), and occupied by the Chinese Nationalists since VJ-Day, it appeared until last week dangerously certain that the 250-mile strip of island would once again change hands, this time to Chinese Communists, for, according to the observations of both American and British experts on the spot, the forces of Chiang Kai-shek would be utterly unable to check any large-scale attack on the territory, once launched. President Truman, however, has intervened. Chiang must now cease attacks by air and sea on the Chinese mainland, and in return the American 7th Fleet will seal Chiang's fortress paradise.

On the Chinese mainland the civil war can now be written off as over. However, it is a moot point whether the Generalissimo and his remnant forces will be allowed to enjoy permanent sanctuary in Formosa as carefree modern Robinson Crusoes.

At the time of this writing, Chiang is now safe from the Reds. But—for just how long must remain the big question. In this connection, it may be recalled that last October the Communists staged a small-scale invasion when they attempted to storm the tiny island of Chin Men, which lies just off the mainland from Amoy and is 130 miles across the Straits of Formosa. Fortunately for Chiang Kai-shek, this operation ended in dismal and bloody failure for the Reds, largely due to the effective tactics which were applied by Nationalist General Sun Li-jen. This Communist operation was nothing but a small-scale preliminary drill, a prelude to the real attack, a mammoth amphibious operation, which, but for American intervention, would probably be staged any day now.

Despite his precarious position, Press reports indicate that Chiang Kai-shek, while piling up his sandbags, erecting his barricades and mounting his cannons for his last ditch stand on Formosa, is still confident that " an early outbreak of World War III " will enable him to reinstate the Kuomintang in China again in a dramatic comeback which he would stage against Mao Tse-tung and his forces. Nursing this idea, the Generalissimo has been clamouring desperately for both financial and military aid from America.

Meanwhile, a survey of conditions on the island since the Nationalists took over reveal that considerable unfavourable odds face the Generalissimo.

For one thing, the Formosan population are bitterly antagonistic toward the Chiang Kai-shek regime. One of the key reasons for this is the large-scale massacre which took place in February 1947 of thousands of Formosans, consisting of intellectuals, businessmen, scribes and politicians after they attempted to stage an uprising. Although American sources estimated the toll of the Formosans who were killed on the orders of General Chen-Yi (who was personally appointed Governor by the Generalissimo) at around 5,000, the Formosans say the total was closer to four times that figure.

According to the reports of American correspondents who have recently visited the island, the Formosans' hatred for the Chinese Nationalists is not something that is restricted to certain groups or circles, but is universal throughout the territory, from humble peasant and labourer to the highest intellectual. However, this sentiment does not imply that the Formosans would gladly trade their present rulers, the Nationalists, for the Communists. As one spokesman for one of the several Formosan " underground " movements is said to have stated after he was asked what they would do in the event of a Communist invasion, " we don't like the Communists any more than the Nationalists," and then added, " but the Communists are stronger."

Meanwhile, the streets of Formosa's capital city Taipeh are crowded with Nationalist soldiers, fliers and sailors, and also with Chinese officials riding around in shiny new cars brought over from the mainland. As for the stores, their shelves and display windows are packed with a conglomerate array of cheap trinkets, cosmetics, and a lot of other items shipped from the mainland. On the sidewalks, the peddlers are busy selling black market cigarettes of both British and American brands, defying the existing official tobacco monopoly regulation, while the air rings with the shrill cries of the shoe-shine boys and the stall-keepers offering their cheap wares for sale.

In the theatres, old Hollywood pictures are shown, but the dance-halls are closed, because dancing is prohibited by martial law. Finding Formosa dull and depressing a haven when compared with the gay cosmopolitan life which they knew in Shanghai, many of the refugees who sought sanctuary on the island following the defeat of the Nationalists on the mainland are now returning to Shanghai.

As for the state of the island's economy, it is tottering under the heavy pressure of the taxes that are imposed to support two governments —provincial and national—and to pay for the huge military bill, for approximately 500,000 men of the army, navy and air forces are concentrated on Formosa and on nearby islands.

THE GENERALISSIMO'S PRIVATE AIRCRAFT : The big transport on the airfield at Taipeh, capital of the Nationalist stronghold on Formosa. Chiang makes few trips abroad these days, and there is no part of the Chinese mainland where he could be sure of making a landing in safety, the civil war having almost completely petered out

At first, Generalissimo Chiang had recourse to the reserves of the Central Government, which had been transferred from Nanking last spring. But now, he is reported to have left only a small percentage of the original sum, and is therefore calling on the Formosan Provincial Government to foot more than half the military bill.

As a result, vicious, creeping inflation has already set in, with the note issue as of December 1 last year recorded as more than three times that of mid-June of the same year.

To round off the overall picture of Formosa as she exists to-day, the military set-up, as seen by expert observers, is of interest.

At present, as previously stated, 500,000 Nationalists are concentrated on Formosa and adjacent islands. However, the opinion of the experts is that of the 350,000 men stationed on the island proper, only about one-third could be considered as effective for combat, for the rest are mere remnants of shattered armies which fled from the mainland after suffering crushing defeats. Many of these, it is reported, are unarmed, poorly trained and without competent leaders. To the Generalissimo, these men are deemed to be more of a liability than an asset in defending the island.

Recent reports on the Chinese Communists show that they have been steadily preparing for a major-scale attack on Chiang's last land stronghold. Already, they have seized the crucial island of Hainan, and this has strengthened their position considerably. It has clearly been their intention to close in on Chiang by taking island after island for stepping-stones.

The American view was voiced recently by a group of Congressmen who have been touring the Far East, as well as a few U.S. generals, who have all voiced their opinion that America should do anything to hold Formosa because of its strategic value to the safety of America's key bases running from Alaska, through Japan and Okinawa, down to the Philippine Islands. Simultaneously, they have also urged that American trusteeship should be placed over the island until the time of the Japanese peace parley, backed up by American army and navy units. It would almost seem as if President Truman is now in agreement with this attitude.

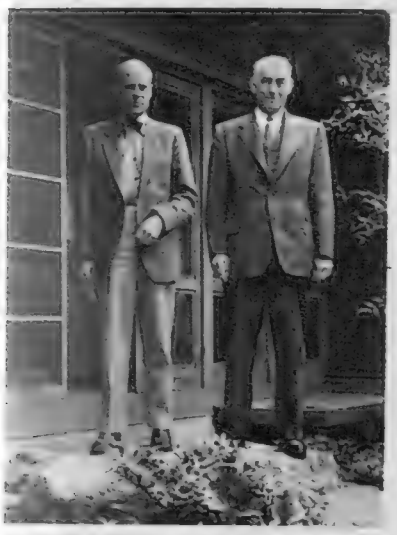
STATELY BUILDINGS IN THE ISLAND CAPITAL OF TAIPEH, WHERE CHIANG EXERCISES HIS POWER IN THE LAST PROVINCE STILL IN NATIONALIST HANDS : Taipeh swarms with troops and Government officials, but the atmosphere there is by no means favourable to the Nationalists

IN THE HARBOUR OF KEELUNG : In normal times this is a busy port, but with Formosa largely sealed off, trade is confined to the coastal areas. Keelung is near the extreme northern tip of the island

LIFE IN SOUTH KOREA

WHERE COMMUNIST FORCES HAVE STAGED AN INVASION AFTER MONTHS OF BORDER SNIPING

EVERYDAY SCENES IN A SMALL TOWN IN SOUTH KOREA IN 1950 : *Left*—Citizens promenading in the ill-paved main street. *Right*—Horse-buses, the main means of transportation, are for the most part made up of material salvaged from the American Occupation Army. The vehicle in the foreground, with its lean and hungry horse between the shafts, tilts forward at an alarming angle owing to the ill-assorted nature of the wheels. Passengers are huddled in acute discomfort



AN EXPERT ON KOREAN AFFAIRS : Captain Dyer (right), the Marshall Aid Administrator in Fusan, South Korea, with Colonel Poston, one of his guests

THE KOREANS ARE A HAPPY-GO-LUCKY PEOPLE WITH AN INBORN LOVE OF THE SEA : Even in the colder months of the year the beaches are usually crowded on most days of the week. The man seen in the foreground with the alarm clock on his table is a hirer of rowing boats

MOUNTAINS OF MARSHALL AID : Artificial fertilisers being unloaded from ships at Fusan. The fertiliser is bought with E.C.A. funds. Until taken away in carts and lorries, it has to be covered with tarpaulins, as Fusan has no accommodation for large-scale cargoes

THE EVER-BUSY MARKET-PLACE IN THE PORT OF FUSAN : The country folk come in to sell and the townsfolk come to buy. Money is scarce but goods are plentiful, for the Americans have shipped considerable quantities of merchandise into South Korea

THREE GENERATIONS IN SOUTH KOREA : Grandpa (right) wears a horsehair hat symbolic of his headship of the family. Father is in national costume, but the son favours an American overcoat and felt hat

SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIERS, AMERICAN BATTLE-DRESS : They are members of the Military Police Force. South Korea's Army has had the advantage of American training

On Sunday, June 25, the long-drawn-out sniping activities on both sides of the 38th parallel gave place to large-scale battle, when the Communist forces of North Korea, acting with speed and gaining a temporary ascendancy through surprise, crossed the South Korea frontier at several points. On the Sunday afternoon the North Korean wireless station at Pyongyang announced a state of war between the Northern and Southern republics, and by mid-week America, acting swiftly, had charged MacArthur with the task of sending air and naval help to Dr. Rhee and his hard-pressed people.

To trace the recent history of Korea it is necessary to go back to the Cairo Conference in 1943, when the Allies decided that after Korea had been freed from Japanese rule the country would, in due course, be given independence. In 1945 the Russians captured the naval base of Rashin (North Korea) and Americans landed at Jinsen (South Korea). A year later Korea was divided at the 38th parallel, just north of the capital city Seoul, and the Americans and the Russians set up separate zones of occupation. The occupation has ended long since, but the tragic results of that division of territory have persisted; so much so indeed, that in 1949 a United Nations Commission, under Dr. Anup Singh, reported that the prospects of uniting Korea "were more and more remote" and that the country faced the "serious danger of a barbarous civil war." The Commission described the world-wide antagonism between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. as one of the basic factors underlying Korean disunity.

It seemed last week, despite the efforts of the United Nations, that Dr. Anup Singh's forecast had now become a grim reality. The issue was of far more than local importance, as all the world knew, for the invasion constituted a deliberate challenge to American influence in the last area remaining to it on the East Asian mainland, north of Indo-China. The invasion also challenged in no less a degree the authority of the United Nations, which has been represented in Southern Korea by its International Commission.

The pictures on this page give a glimpse of life in South Korea in the years since the Second World War. Several were taken at the port of Fusan, where Marshall Aid goods have been pouring into Korea of recent months, under the supervision of Captain Dyer, director of the local E.C.A. office. Captain Dyer has been far from sanguine of peace being maintained between North and South. He believes that many Koreans have misguidedly held the view that American help would go on for ever. Some have made it an excuse, he declares, for sheer laziness. "Since liberation from the Japanese occupation the young Republic of South Korea," declares Captain Dyer, "has had the benefit of the rights of democracy, of learning to appreciate the workings of the American way of life, but it has not yet learned the duties and responsibilities that go hand in hand with such rights."

IN MALAYA THE MILITARY HAVE EVOLVED A SUCCESSFUL METHOD OF SCREENING VILLAGERS: Villagers of Mengkarak marshalled behind the barbed-wire of a police compound when awaiting their turn to be screened. This was done by parading each villager past a slit in a wall, behind which a captured Communist, turned informer, took up position. As a result of this screening seven villagers were detained for questioning

THE INFORMER SCANS THE FACES OF THE VILLAGERS THROUG A SLIT IN THE BARRACK WALL: A captured Communi working for the military intelligence seen during screeni operations at the village of Mengkarak. Only a small propor tion of captured Communists are willing to turn informe

FROM TWO SIDES OF THE WALL: *Left*—The head of a villager as seen by the Communist informer during screening operations at Mengkarak, when the whole village filed past the slit in the wall. *Right*—Women undergoing the well arranged screening process

The war in Malaya, like most guerilla wars, involves collaboration between the insurgents and a small proportion of the people who normally go about their business as ordinary citizens. To track down the collaborators in Malayan villages is a task of the utmost difficulty, and military intelligence officers are finding that the only really effective means is to persuade a captured Communist to become an informer. These pictures show how the informer is put to work. He achieves in a few moments results which could not be obtained in weeks of interrogation.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

A Survey of the Foreign News In Pictures

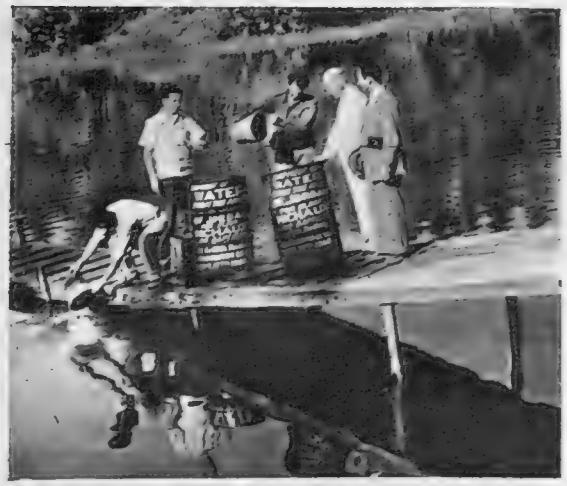
THE DEFENCE TALKS IN COPENHAGEN: Mr. Rasmus Hansen, the Danish Defen Minister, addressing his fellow-delegates at the recent meeting of t Northern European Group of the Atlantic Treaty Powers. The agenda included discussion on the mutual organisation of the defence of the Northern regions. Fac the camera, pencil in hand, sat Norway's Defence Minister, Jens Christian Hauge, and the left, pipe in mouth, was Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, Britain's Defence Minister, w was paying his first visit to Denmark on one of these occasions. Among those who t part in the conference was Prince George of Denmark, the acting Danish Military Attac

REMBRANDT AND HIS BRIDE, SASKIA VAN UYLENBURG, DRIVE TO THEIR WEDDING: The actor Johan Elsensohn and Pit Rincker taking part in the celebrations held in Amsterdam to mark the 500th anniversary of Kalverstraat, Amsterdam's ancient thoroughfare. For the occasion the Dam Square, in front of the Queen's Palace and leading to Kalverstraat, has been transformed into an old market-square with a town gate at the head. At the start of the celebrations Amsterdam's Burgomaster, Dr. d'Ailly, using a key of fantastic size, opened the gate and set in motion the festivities which will continue until July 15. In the old market-square visitors can visualise Amsterdam much as it was in the seventeenth century

WHEEL-CHAIRS CAUSE CHAOS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS: Several hundreds of France's wounde veterans of the First and Second World Wars camped out on the busy Place de l'Opéra, in t heart of Paris, from 4 p.m. to midnight, and created one of the worst traffic jams ever se in the city. Veterans came from all parts of France for this encampment, to publicise the demands for larger pensions. This was one of the issues contributing to the fall of the Bida Cabinet. Particular sufferers are those in receipt of pensions from the First World War grant made a quarter of a century ago, since when there has been a series of devaluat

TO

MONTREUIL WAS BEDECKED WITH FLAGS FOR THIS FRANCO-BRITISH OCCASION : *Left*—The Mayor of Montreuil, Northern France, laying a wreath at the foot of the statue of Earl Haig, which is seen (*on right*) at the moment of its unveiling. The statue, replacing that melted down by the Germans in 1940, commemorates the presence of Haig at Montreuil when he had his British General Headquarters there during the First World War. The new statue is an exact replica of the old, advantage having been taken of the survival of the original plaster-cast by the sculptor Landowski. It is made of bronze which was taken from German guns and presented by the British military authorities in Germany



COLLECTING WATER FROM THE JORDAN FOR A MASS BAPTISM IN THE UNITED STATES : Two of twelve steel barrels being filled with water at a landing-stage on the river. They have since been despatched to America addressed to Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, the Negro Baptist Evangelist, who is to hold a mass baptismal service at Griffith Stadium, Washington, D.C., on September 17 next. The filling process at the Jordan was watched by a small delegation, including an American Methodist, a Scottish Protestant and a number of Israeli members of the Jewish faith

THE FINAL OF AMERICA'S "UNFRIENDLY TEN": Samuel Ornitz, Ring Lardner, Jr., Albert Maltz, Alvah Bessie, Lester Cole, Herbert Biberman and Edward Dmytryk, seven of the ten Hollywood writers who have been suspected of Communist sympathies, entering the District Court at Washington, D.C., where five of them have been put on trial for contempt of Congress. Two of the ten, Dalton Trumbo and John Howard Lawson, have already been fined 1,000 dollars each and are now serving a year's sentence in gaol for refusing to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether they are Communists. All have appealed to the Supreme Court, but it seemed that the rejection of the appeals of Trumbo and Lawson paved the way for the final conviction of the other eight men

WORLD POLICE CHIEFS CONFER AT THE HAGUE : Delegates to the International Criminal Police Commission Conference seen during their gathering at the Witteberg Hotel. Left to right—Mr. U. C. Urton, of the United States Public Safety Bureau in the U.S. Zone of Germany; Mr. Urbanun E. Baughman, head of the U.S. Treasury Department's Secret Service; Dr. Johan Adler, forgery expert at the International Falsifications centre, The Hague; Mr. J. P. G. Goossen, Director-General of the Dutch Police; Herr Hagemann, and Mr. S. R. Sherman, Zonal Narcotics Officer at the British-run Public Health Department at Bad Salzuflen, Germany

TO STRENGTHEN THE INDO-CHINESE NAVY : These six 158-ft. landing ships, seen undergoing overhaul at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton, Washington, have been assigned for transfer overseas under the terms of America's military assistance programme in the Far East. When this picture was taken the landing ships were still in "mothballs." America built very large numbers of attack transports, attack cargo ships and landing-craft in the war, and they belonged to many and various classes

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR RECEIVES AMERICAN DEFENCE CHIEFS IN TOKYO AT A CRITICAL MOMENT IN ASIAN AFFAIRS : General Omar Bradley (left), Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Secretary of Defence Louis Johnson being received by MacArthur at Haneda Airfield in Tokyo. Their meeting occurred shortly before the Korean invasion, and their talks, significantly enough, ranged over America's defence position in Communist-ridden Asia. The talks were held in General MacArthur's headquarters in an atmosphere of some secrecy, and had no bearing on Japanese requests for immediate consideration of a peace treaty. Within ten days of this meeting, General MacArthur, acting on the orders of Washington, was going to the aid of hard-pressed Korea

POWER IN THE GLENS

The Progress of Scotland's Vast Hydro-Electric Schemes

The projects of the North of Scotla Hydro-Electric Board are calc lated in less than a generation to tra form the face of the Highlands, bring industries to areas that have long be languishing, areas where the crofter h found but a scant livelihood and n distress exists at the present mome Most ambitious of the Board's twen four schemes, and by far the ma spectacular, relates to the River Tum in Perthshire. At Eastertide the fi complete generator came into produc in the Clunie Power Station, and el tricity from Clunie has since been i into the Board's main transmiss system extending over the Southern a Central Highlands. Aberdeen, Dun and Perth are connected to the netwo The 7,500-kilowatt sets at Pitloc also in the Tummel-Garry sche will be operating before next win

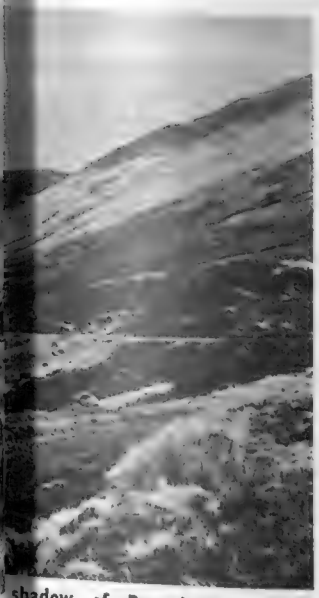
THE LOW-LYING LAND AROUND THE SHORES OF LOCH TUMMEL IS GRADUALLY BEING FLOODED: Water from Loch Tummel, which is to be 17 ft. deeper yet, provides energy to drive the turbines in the Clunie Power Station and other generating plant associated with the vast Tummel-Garry scheme now speedily coming to fruition

THE FISH LADDER AT CLUNIE DAM BELOW LOCH TUMMEL: Already salmon are finding their way up its successive steps to the waters above. Below the steps runs the turbulent rock-ribbed Tummel

CLUNIE DAM, WHICH IS NOW NEARING COMPLETION AND IS ALREADY HOLDING BACK T WATERS OF LOCH TUMMEL: The great structure, begun in 1946, imprisons behind it a vast acre of water. From this dam the waters used for generating power carried to Clunie Power Station via a tunnel bored in Cammoch H a rocky outcrop which has presented vast engineering probl

SOON TO BE THE SCENE OF ANOTHER GREAT HYDRO-ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING: *On left and right*—The rough country which lies between Loch Tay and Glen Lyon and beneath mountain track leads past Lochan-na-Larige, where the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board is now launching forth on the latest of its schemes. The Alt-na-La and Shira projects, and when all three are finished they will have a plant capacity of 180,000 kw., delivering an annual output of 230,000,000 units almost on Glasg road-building work will have to be completed in order to allow the engineers to bring their equipment into the hills and to convey aggregate and other mate

HARNESSING LOCH SLOY—550,000 TONS OF CONCRETE HAVE BEEN POURED INTO THIS MIGHTY WALL AT THE EASTERN END OF THE LOCH: When the dam is finally complete it will be 165 ft. high and it will form a reservoir holding 1,200,000,000 gallons of water. Already the loch is filling up and water is being conveyed through a tunnel in the mountains to the new power station built at Inveruglas on the shores of Loch Lomond. The starting of the first turbines at Inveruglas took place earlier in the present year, and power is now being fed to the industrial areas of the South-West of Scotland. When this picture was taken recently there was 40 ft. of water in the loch, but the final depth will be 150 ft. The Loch Sloy district receives about 120 ins. of rain per year, and supplies are further augmented by a system of open and closed aqueducts which will collect the waters of certain streams and divert them into the loch. Loch Sloy lies about 30 miles from Glasgow, and the power scheme is designed to meet vastly increased electricity needs of the City of Glasgow and the industrial Lowlands. The Loch Sloy scheme, like the Tummel-Garry scheme, has involved vast engineering problems



shadow of Ben Lawers. The project is linked with the Sloy doorstep. As at Sloy, considerable to the site of the great dam

LOCHAN-NA-LARIGE, WHICH WILL BE BROADENED AND DEEPENED: Here in the very heart of Perthshire, in one of the most inaccessible parts of the Highlands, the engineers will soon be at work completing the final project in the Sloy group supplying electricity to South-Western Scotland. The water from Lochan-na-Larige will be carried by pipeline to Loch Tay on the shores of which will be built a power station, rather in the manner of the Loch Sloy scheme, where the generating plant stands at Inveruglas beside Loch Lomond

THE MASSIVE IRON BRIDGE WHICH SPANS THE MOAT SURROUNDING THE VERNE PRISON AT PORTLAND: Across this bridge Black Marias come and go with prisoners, and R.A.F. men come each day to man the radar reporting station within the precincts of the prison. The radar operators are from the R.A.F. station at nearby Ringstead

THE ENTRANCE TO AN UNDERGROUND R.A.F. STORE AT THE VERNE: It was once used by the Army for the storing of ammunition

AN R.A.F. RADAR UNIT IN A PRISON

A Unique Set-up Within the Walls of the Verne

The last place where one would expect to come across a Royal Air Force unit is behind prison bars. But 500 ft. above sea-level, within the walls surrounding His Majesty's prison known as The Verne, which is on one of the highest points of Portland, there, as large as life, is to be found such a unit.

It is one of the many R.A.F. radar reporting units located along the British coast. The airmen operate their apparatus in a cluster of Nissen huts erected at the foot of a 200-ft. radar mast in a far corner of the prison. To reach them they have to pass through the massive iron grille gates through which Black Marias periodically come and go with the latest consignment of convicted felons destined to spend anything up to three years in the routine of prison life.

They are issued with special passes, signed by the Prison Governor, Mr. J. Richards, which are carefully scrutinised by the prison officer on duty at the gate.

The Verne was originally built as an Army citadel nearly 100 years ago, and County regiments were quartered there more or less continuously until the Prison Commission took it over as a training establishment for star prisoners in 1948. It was built almost entirely by convicts from nearby Portland Prison, and is surrounded by a moat which varies in depth from 20 ft. to 80 ft.

The R.A.F. has had its Radar Reporting Station there since 1942, although few people in the Air Force are aware of the fact. The post is manned day and night, and apart from its main function of plotting and homing aircraft, it also renders valuable assistance to shipping. Airmen who man the post belong to the R.A.F. station at nearby Ringstead, and they travel to the prison daily by Service transport.

Although the R.A.F. men have to cross the prison courtyard and exercise grounds to reach their post, they rarely see the grey-clad prisoners, contact with whom is, of course, forbidden.

THE PRISON GOVERNOR PAUSES ON HIS ROUNDS TO CHAT WITH A VISITING R.A.F. OFFICER: In the background is the 200-ft. radar mast set up in a corner of the prison grounds and manned day and night by the R.A.F.

AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE VERNE PRISON AN R.A.F. OFFICER PRODUCES HIS PASS FOR THE GATE-KEEPER'S INSPECTION: A winding stone tunnel leads from the gate into the prison courtyard

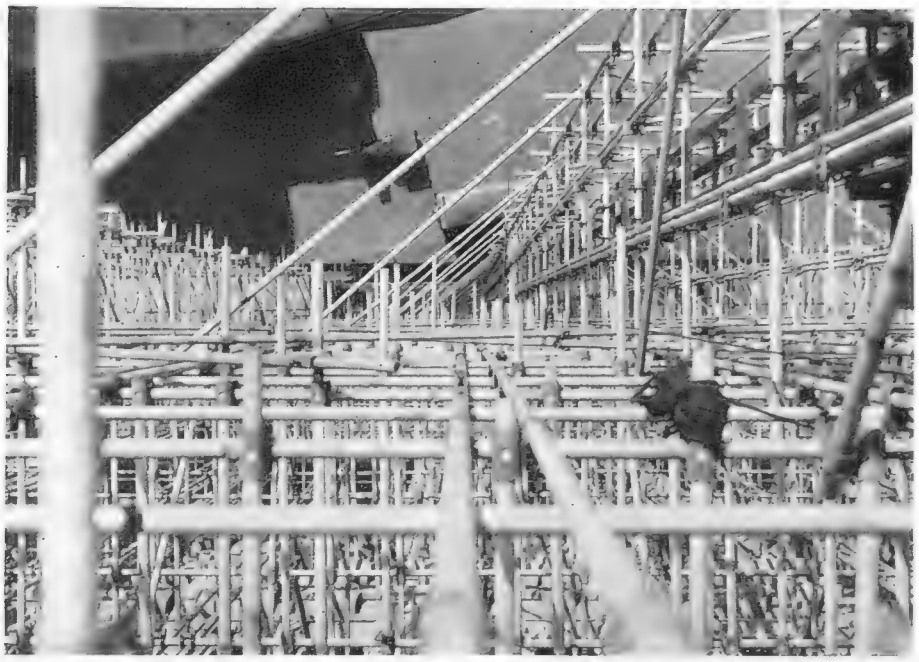
AT THE FOOT OF THE 200-FT. RADAR MAST IN A CORNER OF THE VERNE PRISON GROUNDS: *Left*—An R.A.F. mechanic about to enter the lift which will carry him up to the transmitter at the top of the mast. *Right*—In this caravan beside the mast, airmen sleep

AT THE CATHODE-RAY TUBE AND THE PLOTTING TABLE: *Left*—A radar operator at work on the radar set which gives early warning of the approach of aircraft. *Right*—Plotting the course of a plane which is being followed by the radar operators. Apart from its main function of plotting and homing aircraft, the R.A.F. station also renders assistance to shipping on the South Coast

THE VICTORIA TOWER AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY: The tower, 75 ft. square and 336 ft. in height, is almost completely obscured by scaffolding. The original building material, magnesian limestone from Anston in Yorkshire, has not stood the test of time, and in places it is crumbling badly. It is being replaced by stone from the famous Clipsham quarries

WORKING ON A STONE PORTCULLIS: A craftsman engaged on his task high up among the scaffolding on the Victoria Tower, Westminster

While work goes ahead with all speed on the rebuilding of the House of Commons, which will be ready for occupancy this autumn, the general task of restoration on the exterior of the Houses of Parliament is also continuing. Most urgently in need of repair is the Victoria Tower, and its present appearance, clothed from bottom to top in scaffolding, indicates the wholesale nature of the repairs in progress. The task of restoration on the tower will take at least another seven years, the length of time being in part due to the current shortage of skilled stonemasons. Clipsham stone is being used on the tower, as also on the exterior stonework of the new Chamber of the House of Commons. This famous Rutland stone commends itself for its hardwearing qualities in London's gritty and chemically-laden atmosphere.



LOOKING DOWN FROM THE VICTORIA TOWER THROUGH A MAZE OF SCAFFOLDING: Probably about 60 or 70 miles of scaffolding now adorn the Victoria Tower, which is in splints from bottom to top as craftsmen proceed with the task of restoring the face of the building. The tower has been in existence only 100 years, but it is crumbling badly because of the nature of the Yorkshire stone originally used. It is reckoned that the task will continue until 1957

BOLTING ON SCAFFOLDING ABOVE THE ROOF-TOPS OF WESTMINSTER: Two men at work on the Victoria Tower, which is the largest of the three towers of Parliament

VICTORIA TOWER IN SPLINTS

The Progress of Restoration Work at the Houses of Parliament

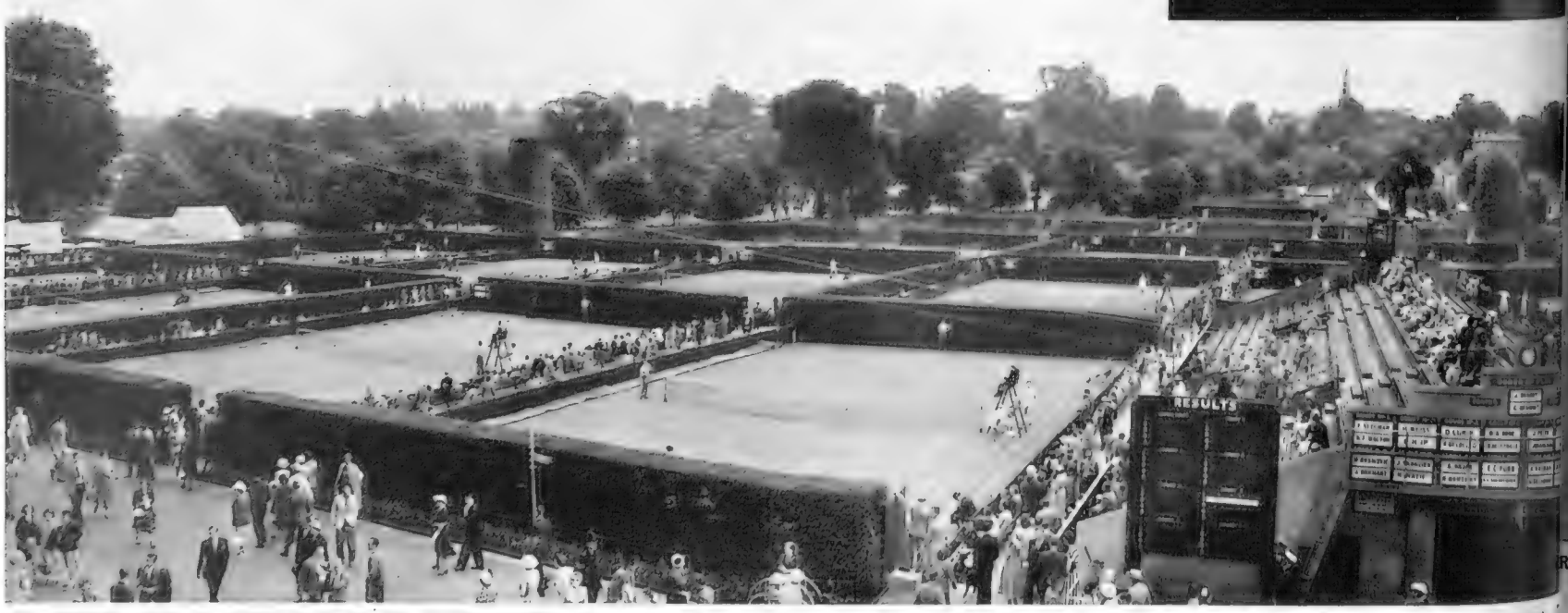
THE PANORAMA OF LONDON: This view taken from the Victoria Tower shows in the middle distance Parliament Square, which is now being radically altered in order to deal with the traffic problems which will arise during Festival of Britain year when the great exhibition of 1951 is to be staged on the South Bank of the river near County Hall

A SUNSHINE DAY AT WIMBLEDON 1950 : Crowds strolling between the courts at the All-England Club in the opening week of the tournament, when there was much good lawn tennis to be seen both on the Centre and No. 1 Courts and the outer courts as the preliminary singles matches were played off. To many followers of the game these opening days are often more pleasant than the intense needle matches which develop in the last week

WIMBLEDON 1950

DESPITE THE BOOM IN PROFESSIONALISM, THE GREAT TOURNAMENT HAS LOST NOTHING IN GLAMOUR

The lure of professionalism has certainly removed a host of great names from the world of amateur lawn tennis, but Wimbledon has not lost its glamour, and this year's tournament was, if anything, more international in flavour than any of its predecessors. There were in fact more newcomers on view than at any time since 1939, among them Arthur Larsen, the twenty-four-year-old comedian of the American contingent; Tony Trabert, a Cincinnati graduate of Scots-Swedish origin; Fred Kovaleski, an American of Polish origin, who was for three years a parachutist with the American forces in the Pacific; and Gloria Butler, one of the prettiest of the American girls at Wimbledon this year. For the 1950 tournament it was decided to seed sixteen players in the Men's Singles, and although the plan had critics, it certainly did not, as some anticipated, rob the early rounds of all their colour.

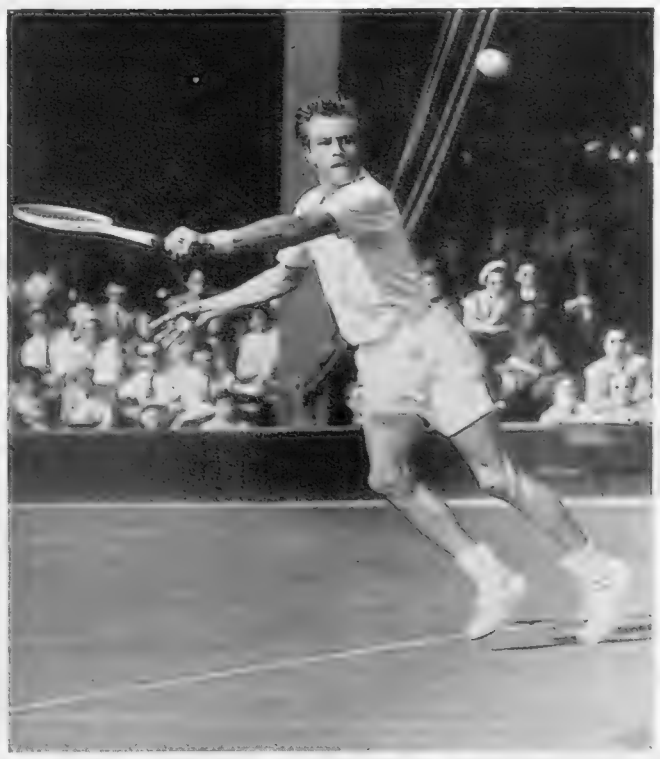


THE OPENING GUNS OF WIMBLEDON ON THE OUTER COURTS : Here was a feast of lawn tennis for the strolling spectator who was willing to go from court to court. he or she could see the sixteen giants of the game, the seeded men, demolishing the lesser lights. If the new seeding arrangements produced less sensations than (such as a Gander Dower's defeat of a Cochet), it did not prevent the first-round meeting of two potential giants of the game, V. Seixas, the young American, and nineteen-year-old Swede, S. Davidson. Mottram's conquest of Trabert, both unseeded players, was another big moment in the opening rounds of the tourna

THE CENTRE COURT, FOCAL POINT OF THE WIMBLEDON TOURNAMENT, WHERE SO MANY YOUNG AND PROMISING PLAYERS MADE THEIR DEBUT THIS YEAR: In the match depicted in progress, J. Drobny, formerly of Czechoslovakia now of Egypt, is seen (left) battling against C. Grandet, a newcomer from France. The loser, Grandet, did better than was expected against a formidable attack by Drobny, who still has the force off the ground and the range of volleys which distinguished his 1949 play

RONALDO DEL BELLO, THE ITALIAN NO. 2: Del Bello, who plays with Cucelli in his country's Davis Cup team, was formerly essentially a hard-court player, but he has improved his grass-court game considerably since 1949. He started Wimbledon shakily by dropping a set to Lurie, the South African

BILL TALBERT OF NEW YORK: He was seeded No. 2 in the draw after Drobny, last year's runner-up. Six of the other seven American men in the seeded draw drew favoured spots. Talbert, not to be confused with his young compatriot Trabert, strikes the ball with precision and power, but on the big occasion he does not always last the course



ARTHUR LARSEN RANKED NO. 4 IN THE UNITED STATES: Larsen, fair-haired and slim, hails from San Francisco and has now been in "big time" lawn tennis for three years. He inherits courage and will-to-win from his father, an ex-boxer. The family origin is Danish on his father's side and Portuguese on his mother's. Larsen was in England before D-Day and took part in the Normandy landings

The CANONIZATION of MARIA GORETTI

A CEREMONY HELD IN THE OPEN AIR AND FOR SEVERAL REASONS UNIQUE IN THE ANNALS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

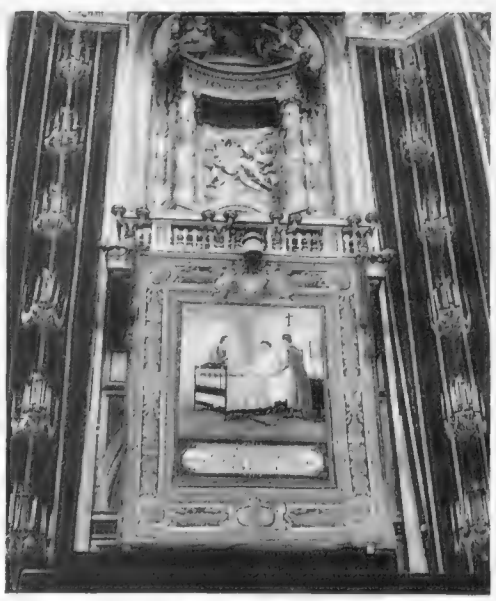
MARIA GORETTI WALKS IN THE CLOUDS OVER NETTUNO : This is the scene depicted in the banner made for the new saint, whose canonization took place last week in the open air outside St. Peter's. Thousands of pilgrims to Rome for the Holy Year saw the canonization ceremony, but it was no more largely attended than the beatification of Maria Goretti in 1947

THE POPE IS BORNE INTO THE PIAZZA FACING ST. PETER'S FOR THE FIRST CANONIZATION EVER HELD IN THE OPEN AIR : This was the scene of splendour as His Holiness arrived for the ceremony at which the Blessed Maria Goretti, beatified in 1947, was raised to sainthood. Maria Goretti was stabbed to death at Nettuno on July 5, 1902, by an Italian peasant while defending her virtue. She was twelve years old at the time. She never went to school and could neither read nor write. The mother of Maria Goretti, now a woman of eighty-five, was present at the beatification and the canonization ceremonies. Two brothers and two sisters of the new saint also came to St. Peter's. The assassin, still alive and now a lay brother, lives at Ascolo Piceno

THE REPENTANT ASSASSIN : Allessandro Serenelli, who stabbed Maria Goretti to death in 1902, seen with a Passionist monk at the monastery, where he has worked as a lay brother since his release from gaol in 1929. Serenelli, despite a request to do so, was not allowed to attend the canonization in Rome

MARIA GORETTI, MARTYR FOR PURITY : The embalmed body of the girl who was beatified in 1947, enclosed in a glass and gold casket and placed on view to the public in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Rome, as a prelude to the canonization ceremonies. Many thousands of people flocked to see the embalmed body, and even the man who committed the crime against her nearly half-a-century ago begged to be allowed to come to Rome to pay his tribute. The assassin, who showed himself arrogant and unrepentant when first sentenced, later became a model prisoner as a result, he said, of a vision of his victim descending to him in forgiveness from the skies. It was when he was released that he sought to become a lay brother

SHE CAME TO ROME FOR THE APOTHEOSIS OF MARIA GORETTI : Asunta Goretti, eighty-five-year-old mother of the new saint, being wheeled through St. Peter's Square to attend the canonization ceremony. Many people flocked round the aged Asunta, seeking her autograph or merely to touch her hand or some part of her clothing. Asunta had the same remarkable experience in 1947, when the beatification of her daughter aroused such a wave of feeling in the Roman Catholic world



BANNERS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE BASILICA OF ST. PETER'S BEAR TESTIMONY TO THE GLORY SURROUNDING THE NAME OF THE ITALIAN PEASANT GIRL WHO RECEIVES THE VENERATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH : *Left*—This banner recalls the recovery of a patient in a Roman sanatorium in 1947, when she invoked the name of Maria Goretti and soon afterwards staged a recovery. *Right*—Another banner showing Maria walking among the clouds above Nettuno

NEWS PICTURES FROM THE U.S.A.

A Pictorial Survey of Recent Events

BOUND ON A 10,000-MILE NON-STOP FLIGHT OVER THE PACIFIC OCEAN: This was one of the eight giant B 26 bombers which lined up last week at Fairfield-Suisun Air Base, California, awaiting orders to take off on what the American Air Force modestly called the first of a series of routine training flights. As the situation in the North-East Pacific deteriorated and the pattern of American intervention in Korea began to emerge, units of the U.S. Air Force found themselves with emergency orders. General MacArthur, overall commander of land, sea and air forces on the Korean front, sent B 26 bombers into the attack at an early stage, and two of them made landings on the airfield at Suwon, near Seoul, charged with the task of evacuating key personnel. One B 26 was destroyed

SURGERY BY TELEVISION: This was the scene in the United Nations building in New York as a surgical operation, taking place at Bellevue Hospital, was televised. United Nations health experts and leading members of the medical profession witnessed the demonstration. In the front row (left to right) are Dr. Marie Palthey, of France, wife of the Director of Personnel, United Nations; Dr. Seeta Lall, of India, daughter of the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations; Mr. George Lopez, of Santiago, Chile, and Mr. Anthony Sanchez

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN'S NEW 100,000-DOLLAR CURTIS MEMORIAL TELESCOPE AT ANN ARBOR: This Schmidt telescope, second largest of its type in the world, has a 24-in. camera with an 84-in. focal length. Standing at the portable electric control switch, which at a touch moves the telescope in any desired direction, is Mr. F. Ferris, instrument-maker for the University's Astronomy Department

RECORD SHARK CATCH: This 845-lb. Mako shark was caught off Bemini, Bahama Islands, by Mr. Aksel Wickfeld (left), who thus establishes an Atlantic coastal record under International Game Fish rules. Mr. Aksel Wickfeld is a prominent angler from West Palm Beach, Florida. He had the assistance of Captain Edward Moore (right)

THEY TALKED HIM OUT OF SUICIDE: Two police officers talking to James H. Neal a thirty-two-year-old Negro, who is seen hanging by his hands from the Kanawha River Bridge at Charleston, West Virginia

THE RETREAT OF JAMES NEAL: The would-be suicide about to climb back over the rails after he had hung suspended over the Kanawha River, threatening a spectacular suicide. The police, who were patrolling across the bridge when Neal was seen hanging by his finger-tips, argued him out of it with a "think of your poor mother" line of persuasion. The bridge stands 80 ft. above the Kanawha

THE OPENING OF THE CHICAGO FAIR OF 1950: An aerial view of the lake-front grounds as preparations for the inauguration neared completion. More than 500,000 tickets for the Fair have been sold in advance. Among the big attractions of the Fair are a Dixieland village, an atomic energy display, and a street flanked by modern houses, all of which are open to inspection. The houses have been erected by leading firms in America's private enterprise building industry. Aquatic events are to be a regular feature of the sporting side of the Fair

A LIFEBOAT LAUNCHED FROM THE SKIES

A Demonstration in the R.A.F.'s Air-Sea Rescue Technique

The annals of air-sea rescue are glorious indeed, and many were the achievements of air-sea rescue squads operating in the English Channel during the perilous days of the war. In that period fast motor-boats operated from the shore, and were guided to those they rescued either by radio and/or by marker flares dropped by aircraft. Sometimes pilots were saved from the Nazis only a few miles from the French shore.

Now the technique of air-sea rescue advances a stage further. This lifeboat parachuting is essentially a technique for ocean operations where motor-boats cannot reach the scene speedily from nearby ports. It works smoothly and efficiently, and obviously it has its peace-time as well as war-time applications. A great deal depends, of course, on the accuracy with which the parachute lifeboat is launched over the target area. On the Tay estuary exercise depicted on these pages the launching was achieved with admirable precision, and Army officers from Camberley who watched the descent of the parachuted boat were full of praise for the equipment and the manner in which it was handled.

A 30-FT. LIFEBOAT IS DROPPED FROM A LANCASTER AIRCRAFT ABOVE THE RESCUE POINT AND THE FIRST OF THE BOAT'S FOUR PARACHUTES BEGINS TO OPEN: This was the start of a special air-sea rescue exercise carried out in the Firth of Tay for visiting officers from the Army Staff College, Camberley, and showing how speedily and efficiently the craft can be brought into action during an emergency

SAFELY LANDED ON THE WATERS OF THE TAY, THE PARACHUTED BOAT ENSURES THE RESCUE OF STRANDED AIRMEN: The 30-ft. boat weighs 3,700 lb. and has taken 10 seconds to reach the water. Within a minute of landing, rocket lines are released over a radius of 50 yards to assist the airmen to reach safety. They have now climbed aboard and are sorting out the equipment. The lifeboat has rations for eight aboard and its power unit can provide a range of 700 miles at 4 k

FOUR PARACHUTES SUPPORT THE LIFEBOAT ON ITS WAY DOWN: It is found that a drop of 700 ft., taking from six to ten seconds according to wind velocity, is quite effective, and even when the boat hits the water with a bump, as it is bound to do in a speedy descent in a choppy sea, it comes down hull upright and ships very little water. As with human parachutists the last seconds of descent are faster than the middle stages. Parachute lines are so arranged that the bows strike the sea first

THE RESCUE BOAT HAS DROPPED WITHIN 70 YARDS OF THE MARKER FLARE PUT DOWN BY A RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT TO INDICATE THE SPOT WHERE STRANDED AIRMEN HAD BEEN SEEN: On this exercise the drop was well timed, and it was only a matter of a few minutes before the airmen in their dinghy climbed aboard the more substantial 30-ft. craft dropped to them from the skies. The exercise took place in the Firth of Tay, within a mile or two of the shore, and was favoured by a calm day

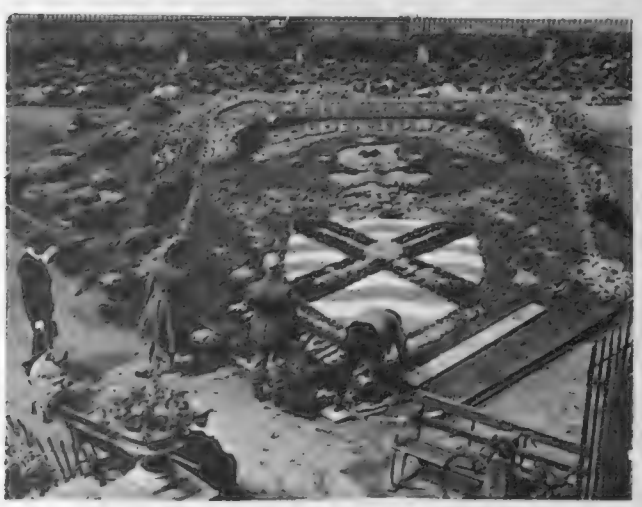
FROM LONDON, FROM THE PROVINCES AND FROM SCOTLAND

A Survey of the Home News in Pictures

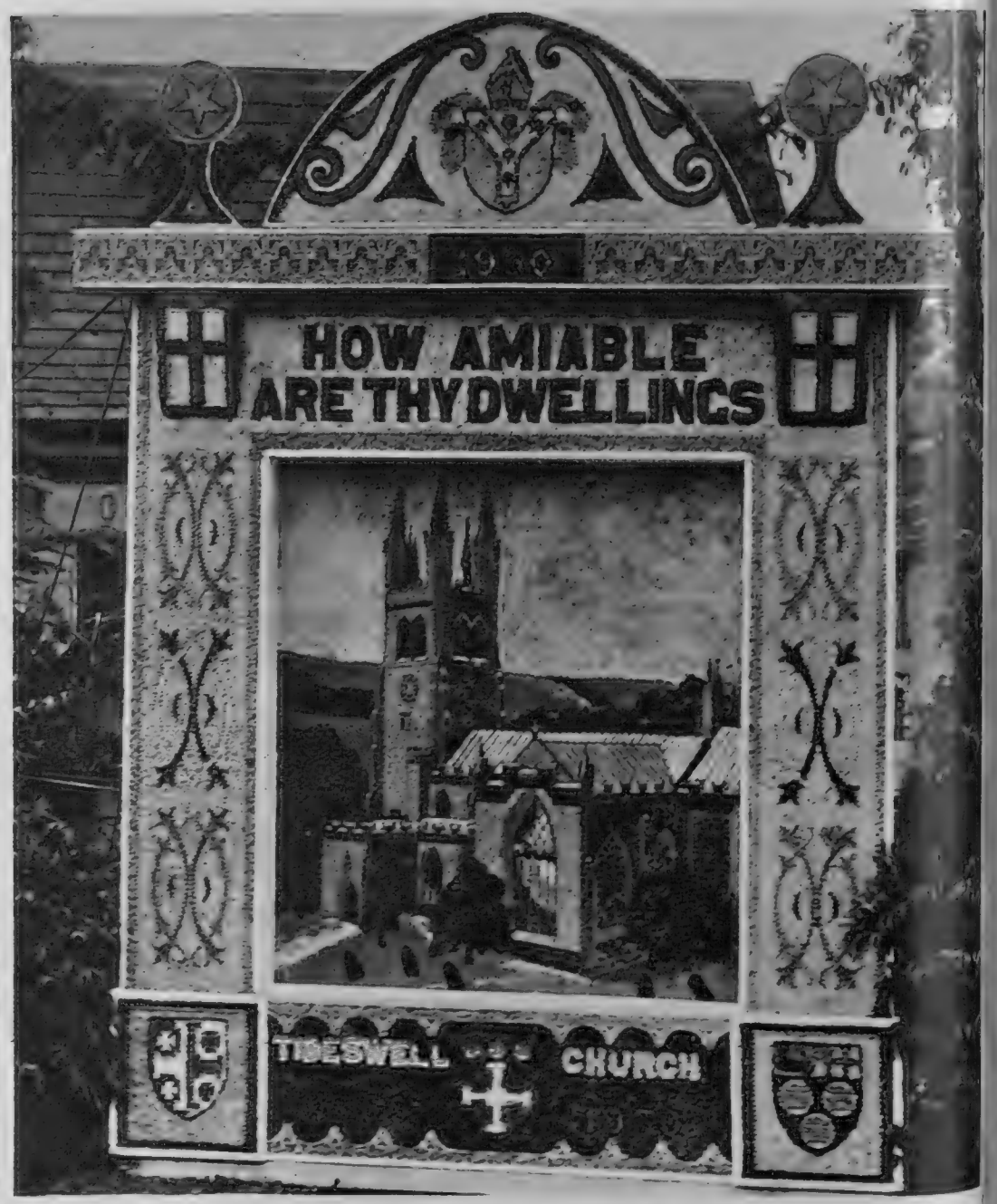
JOURNEY'S END FOR H.M.S. "KING GEORGE V": The 35,000-ton battleship, which is being laid up at Gareloch, becoming part of Britain's "mothball fleet," seen as she was towed by Admiralty tugs past Roseneath Castle after completing the voyage from Portsmouth to the Clyde. *King George V*, the first of Britain's four reserve battleships to be laid up, is being preserved by the new "packaging" process. Her 14-in. guns have been sealed and her radar gear and smaller guns covered with plastic envelopes "spun" on frames of netting and webbing. She will thus be able to remain in the Gareloch, proof against weather and temperature changes until she is again wanted

GLASGOW'S DAY OF PAGEANTRY: The procession from Provand's Lordship to the Cathedral for the service in celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The order was revived and reconstituted in Scotland in 1947 after being dissolved by Mary Queen of Scots in 1554. Its original purpose was the succour of the sick and wounded in the time of wa

YOUNG LONDONERS SEE THE YOUNG VIC PLAYERS: Schoolchildren watching a performance of "Harry of England" in Golders Hill Park open-air theatre. The Young Vic Players, who like the Young Vic Company are under the direction of George Devine, are touring London parks with two productions, *Harry of England*, a selection of scenes from Shakespeare's *Henry IV* and *Henry V*, and Chekhov's *The Anniversary*. Falstaff (Murray Gilmour) is seen seated on the table engaged in his tavern repartee



FULHAM SAYS IT WITH FLOWERS: The Golden Jubilee of the Metropolitan Boroughs of London is being celebrated this year, and to mark the occasion the gardeners in Bishop's Park, Fulham, have produced this floral design incorporating the Fulham crest and motto. It is the work of Mr. J. H. Hughes (centre) and his assistant, Mr. W. H. Jones (right), who are seen adding the finishing touches



THE VILLAGE OF TIDESWELL, DERBYSHIRE, HOLDS ITS ANNUAL WELL-DRESSING FESTIVAL: A representation of Tideswell Church (the Cathedral of the Peaks), which celebrates its 600th anniversary this year, designed by the local schoolmaster, Mr. O. Shimwell. During the next few weeks a number of Derbyshire villages will hold their well-dressing festivals—the centuries-old custom of dressing the well as a thankoffering for the gift of water throughout the year. Derbyshire is regarded as the home of well-dressing. The villagers all lend a hand with the task, and some of the older folk have great skill. Scenes (usually biblical) are first outlined on a foundation of moistened clay and great quantities of multi-coloured leaves, flower petals, heather, etc., are pressed into place to form a coloured and clear picture. The picture, which calls for hours of patient work from design to finished product, usually lasts for some days

MASSED BANDS OF THE ROYAL MARINES "BEAT RETREAT" ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE: A large crowd assembled in the early evening to witness the pageantry, many people occupying the grandstands which had been used some days before for the Trooping the Colour ceremony

SUMMER EVENING PAGEANTRY IN LONDON: About 250 musicians of the massed bands of the Royal Marines from Chatham Portsmouth and Plymouth and the Royal Naval School of Music at Deal "Beat Retreat" on London's Horse Guards Parade. The massed bands afterwards marched to Wellington Barracks by way of Birdcage Walk, large crowds lining the route to see them pass. All wore white pith helmets surmounted by the gold spike, the distinctive feature of the full-dress uniform. The Royal Marines have always had a special link with London as the first regiment to be raised for sea service; the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot (the Admiral's Regiment) was recruited from the trained bands of the City of London. The Royal Marines still enjoy the privilege of marching through the City with drums beating, bayonets fixed and colours flying

SURVEYING A MOUNTAIN TARN: A party of boys from Windermere Grammar School has been spending five days seeking information on glacial erosion at Goat's Tarn Water, which lies some 1,700 ft. above sea-level near Coniston in the Lake District. Here the boys are seen under the shadow of Doe Crag, plotting a surface area of the tarn. With them (on left) is Mr. W. Ellis, geology and geography master from Windermere School, who was paying a day's visit to the boys. The boys had a rubber dinghy in which they carried out operations on the tarn

PLUMBING AND RECORDING OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS ON GOAT'S TARN WATER: Boys from Windermere Grammar School engaged on their survey in the hills above Coniston. In the far distance can be seen the western coastline

GARDEN PARTY IN THE GROUNDS OF CLIVEDEN: The Queen talking with a visitor on the lawns of Lord and Lady Astor's home above the Thames. The garden party was given for teachers now in this country under the auspices of the League of the British Commonwealth and Empire and the British Committee for the Interchange of Teachers between the United Kingdom and the United States. Cliveden, near Maidenhead, was presented by Lord Astor to the National Trust in 1942. It was bought in 1893 from the first Duke of Westminster by the first Viscount Astor. During the last war the Canadian Government built a hospital in the grounds at a cost of £5,000,000

SIX STANDING FIGURES, TWO OF THEM SLIGHTLY MYSTIFIED: Sir Edward Marsh, Chairman of the Contemporary Arts Society, who performed the unveiling ceremony, Henry Moore, the sculptor, and Mrs. Hugh Dalton, wife of the Minister of Town and Country Planning, standing beside Mr. Moore's sculptured group which has been presented to the London County Council by the Contemporary Arts Society and erected near the lake in Battersea Park and in the area of the park where the open-air sculpture exhibition was held two years ago. Henry Moore, the son of a Yorkshire miner, was born at Castleford in 1898. Influenced by Negro and Mexican sculpture, his work is characterised by monumentality and strength. Moore will always be remembered for his war time drawings

MIDSUMMER IN CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE

THE ENGLAND OF UNCHANGING CUSTOM AND ANCIENT RITES

ONE OF THE CITY OF LONDON'S NEW SHERIFFS ADDRESSES THE LIVERYMEN OF THE GUILDS: Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Cullum Welch, Alderman of Bridge, making his speech after being nominated for the Shrievalty by show of hands.

LIVERYMEN OF THE CITY OF LONDON WALK IN PROCESSION TO GUILDHALL WEARING THE ROBES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES AND CARRYING POSIES OF OLD ENGLISH FLOWERS: On arrival at Common Hall, and in accordance with ancient custom on Midsummer Day, they proceeded to elect the Sheriffs and other officers for the year ensuing. The Shrievalty of the City of London has been in the hands of the citizens for centuries, the electors being the liverymen of the Guilds. This year only two candidates were nominated, Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Cullum Welch and Mr. Percy Lovely, who will take office at Michaelmas. Both these men are likely to attain the Lord Mayoralty during the next few years. Lieut.-Colonel Welch, a solicitor, sat on the Common Council from 1931 to 1947, when he became Alderman of Bridge Within. His Guild is the Haberdashers'. Mr. Percy Lovely is this year Junior Warden of the Basketmakers' Company

MIDSUMMER EVE IN A CORNISH VILLAGE: Old Cornish dances being performed in the fields at St. Clear, near Liskeard, part of the midsummer ritual which began with the gathering of herbs and flowers in the lanes round St. Clear. These were then cast into a bonfire to "break the witches' spell." Forty different specimens of herbs and flowers, as specified in ancient lore, had to be gathered, and these adorned a sickle of oak before being committed to the flames

MEMBERS OF A CORNISH VILLAGE CHURCH RE-ENACT ITS 800 YEARS OF HISTORY: The pageant in progress on the Rectory lawn by St. John's Church, near Antony, Cornwall. Every living person baptised, confirmed or married in St. John's and whose address is known to the little community, was invited to attend the 800th anniversary of the consecration of the church, invitations being sent as far afield as Scotland and Yorkshire for the special service for parishioners past and present on the eve of the Festival of St. John the Baptist. A social reunion and sports were other features of a week of celebration

THE PARADE OF THE MORRIS DANCERS — AN ANCIENT CUSTOM REVIVED IN ABINGDON: *Left* — The Mayor of Ock Street being chaired by his fellow Morris Dancers. *Right*—Dancing in the streets to the music of a concertina. The coveted ox horns, for which Abingdon folk once fought, have an honoured place in these midsummer rites

It was an old custom in the Thames-side town of Abingdon to roast an ox in Ock Street in June, around midsummer, and distribute the meat to the poor. In 1700, this being done, a fight ensued between the "up" town and the "down" town for possession of the ox horns. The squire of the winning side was immediately proclaimed the "Mayor of Ock Street." This was invariably the squire of the Morris Dancers ("down town"). The ox horns have been held by the Abingdon Morris Dancers ever since. Until 1939 the election of the Mayor of Ock Street (voting took the place of the fight in the course of years) had been regularly celebrated by the Morris Dancers. The war temporarily ended this, but the tradition is being revived. After his election, the Mayor of Ock Street celebrates his victory by drinking from an applewood pint drinking-cup. The Mayor is carried in procession by the dancers around Abingdon streets. One qualifying factor controlling candidates for mayor and vacancies in the Morris dancing team—one must be born in Ock Street, Abingdon.

THEATRE NEWS WITH AN INTERNATIONAL FLAVOUR

British Players in Milan, and American Dancers for London

FIRST-NIGHT SMILES FROM TWO SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE: John Toré, twenty-nine-year-old South African author of *Golden City*, the new musical comedy at the Adelphi Theatre, and comedienne Eleanor Summerfield, who plays the part of a roguishly tough little girl, the belle of the mining camps of the Witwatersrand. *Golden City* received a popular ovation on the first night, although one critic on the following day called it "a large, lavish and meaningless show"

MILAN'S WELCOME FOR THE OLD VIC: Italian film producer Vittorio de Sica (left), in conversation, at a party, with Roger Livesey and Ursula Jeans, members of the Old Vic Theatre Group who presented *Twelfth Night* to a packed and enthusiastic audience in Milan

MUTUAL CONGRATULATIONS: Morris Cardiff (centre), head of the British Institute in Milan, introduces Roger Livesey (right) and the film producer Vittorio de Sica (left), recently awarded an "Oscar" for his work on *Bicycle Thieves*

British actors and actresses have been showing the flag in Europe of recent weeks. After playing *Hamlet* at Elsinore, Michael Redgrave and his company journeyed to Holland to present *Hamlet* and *She Stoops to Conquer* in the Holland Festival. In Italy, Roger Livesey, Ursula Jeans and members of their Old Vic Theatre Group have presented *Twelfth Night*. Following the first performance in Milan, the British Institute staged a reception at which the players met many prominent people in the world of art and letters in North Italy.

"I'M BADGER, AS YOU'VE GATHERED. THEN THERE'S LOFTY, SPROG, AND THE ONE WITH THE DREAMY EYES AND THE FOREIGN ACCENT, GAZIN' INTO HIS TEA, IS 'AGGIS—SPELLED WITH AN 'H'": Badger (Ronald Shiner, centre) introduces some of his colleagues to the newcomer Hudson (Gerald Andersen, right). This is a scene from Hugh Hastings' breezy, sentimental comedy, *Seagulls over Sorrento*, depicting life at a naval experimental station. The play received an enthusiastic reception when presented at the Apollo Theatre. Petty Officer Herbert (William Hartnell), who plays the martinet, is seen in the background leading the officers on their rounds. Badger, the Cockney cook, provides much of the humour in this fast-moving comedy, and Mr. Shiner's armoury of facial expressions is as effective as ever. Bernard Lee (second from right) is "a Don Quixote of the Lower Deck," and John Gregson (left) gives a good performance as a dour Scot with a load of private misery

A MODERN ISADORA DUNCAN PRESENTS HER DANCE TECHNIQUE IN EUROPE FOR THE FIRST TIME: Members of Martha Graham's Dance Company, of New York, demonstrating their skill in a dance of classic grace. Miss Graham and her company are now at the Champs Elysées Theatre in Paris, before coming to London for their three-weeks season, which starts at the Piccadilly Theatre on July 17. Some critics have been extravagant in their praise of Martha Graham, and Londoners will no doubt be interested to sample for themselves a style of dancing which, at first arousing heated controversy, now appears to win golden opinions even from masters of the ballet. Agnes de Mille, artistic director of Ballet Theatre, New York, and choreographer of *Oklahoma!* has written: "In the most evanescent of all professions she is regarded, and I believe, rightly, as an immortal"

A TOWN'S NINETEENTH CENTENARY

And Other News of Historical and Archæological Interest

On right—

The recorded history of Colchester goes back to the days of Cymbeline and is possibly the longest pertaining to any town in Britain. Colchester has been celebrating this week the nineteenth centenary of its foundation as the Colonia Claudia Victricensis in A.D. 50. In consultation with the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Colchester Corporation drew up a varied programme for the occasion, including lectures and visits to local excavation sites. There are two museums in Colchester, one of them housed in the Castle keep and containing one of the finest collections of Romano-British antiquities in North Europe.

HISTORIC COLCHESTER CASTLE, NOW A MUSEUM AND THE FOCAL POINT OF THE CELEBRATIONS MARKING THE CITY'S NINETEENTH CENTENARY: The castle was built in the year 1080, but its history goes back to Roman times

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE IS IN THE NEWS (IN FRANCE): Drumlanrig, the Scottish home of the Dukes of Buccleuch and Queensberry, is an imposing red sandstone building in the form of a hollow square, its outer walls surmounted at the angles with capped and spired turrets. It was built during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and although it took ten years to complete and cost an immense sum, its owner, the first Duke of Queensberry, is said to have spent but a single night beneath its roof. Drumlanrig is to-day one of the most beautiful and best-cared-for estates in Scotland, but in the time of the fourth Duke of Queensberry, known as Old Q, the wanton destruction of its magnificent woods aroused the ire of Burns and Wordsworth. The reason why the French Press have been publishing pictures of Drumlanrig is because they have been printing rumours that Princess Margaret's engagement to the Earl of Dalkeith, heir to the Duke of Buccleuch, owner of Drumlanrig, is to be announced. The rumours come from "an unimpeachable source"

THE RESTORATION OF FARDEL MANOR, CORNWOOD, SOUTH DEVON: Mr. John Wray, the present owner of this historic mansion, is carrying out a much-needed restoration both within and without, paying due attention to the architectural importance of Fardel Manor, the centre part of which was built by the Raleigh family. The Great Hall on the right of the building dates back to 1300. Sir Walter Raleigh's grandfather lived at Fardel, and the great seaman was a frequent visitor in his youth

THE HISTORIC FOURTEENTH-CENTURY TITHE BARN AT MANOR FARM, HARMONDSWORTH, MIDDLESEX, WHICH IS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, TOGETHER WITH THE MANOR FARM: The tithe barn, which measures 192 ft. by 40 ft., is in a magnificent state of preservation. It is believed to have been built about 1375 from oak in the then existing Forest of Staines. Of a monastic design, the barn has Gothic arches and has all its joints pegged with wood, even to the threshing floors. In recent years the name "tithe barn" has been often misapplied, but there is no doubt that this is a genuine tithe barn, that is to say, a barn destined to receive one-tenth of all produce grown which was paid as a tithe to the Clergy and Church, which was always to be found near the barn. In this case the church is that of St. Mary's, a twelfth-century church noted for its fine doorway and mass dial—an interesting survival of Medieval churches

THE HARMONDSWORTH TITHE BARN AND THE ADJACENT CHURCH OF ST. MARY: The two buildings are always found in close proximity, and if they are not, the barn is not a genuine tithe barn. The Harmondsworth barn is probably the largest in England

THREE ROYAL OCCASIONS AND A WESTMINSTER WEDDING

ELIZABETH IS GODMOTHER AT A VILLAGE CHRISTENING : The Princess standing beside the church at Mersham, Kent, with five-weeks-old Michael John Ulick, second son of Lord and Lady Brabourne, to whom she is godmother. Lord and Lady Brabourne are standing on either side of the Princess, and Vice-Admiral Earl Mountbatten, father of Lady Brabourne, is seen in the background, emerging from the church. The child was christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Godparents are Prince Louis of Hesse, for whom Earl Mountbatten stood proxy, Mr. Charles Harris St. John and Mr. Harold Phillips

WEDDING AT WESTMINSTER : Major Charles William Lambton, Coldstream Guards (son of the late Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles Lambton), and Lady Elizabeth Mary Fitzmaurice (younger daughter of the late Marquess of Lansdowne), seen outside St. Margaret's after their marriage. The bride, who wore a gown of heavy white brocade and carried a shower bouquet of orchids, white roses and lily-of-the-valley, was attended by three pages, the Earl of Burlington, David Astor and Jonathan Warre, in replicas of the dress uniform of the Coldstream Guards

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER ADDRESSES THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE : About 700 delegates from all parts of the country attended this meeting at Friends' House, London. Delegates included representatives of ninety-two local authorities, eleven hospitals and forty-two infant welfare services. A message from Princess Elizabeth, President of the Association, was read during the conference. On one of the days 300 delegates to the conference attended a reception arranged in London at County Hall

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR ARRIVE FOR THE TRAVELLERS' BALL : The Duke and Duchess, who were attending their first public engagement since their arrival in Paris from the United States, seen as they reached the Travellers' Club. The Duke and Duchess plan to stay in Paris throughout July, and in August will be going down to the Riviera. While in America last winter the Duke completed the latest volume of his memoirs, which are now being published serially both in England and the United States

1. VALENCIA'S POLITICAL DUCHESS : Ill-health may cause her retirement from active pro-Monarchist work

2. CUNARD'S NEW CHIEF : Mr. Frank H. Dawson, General Manager of the Cunard Steamship Company

3. MASTER OF LOGISTICS : General Sir Ivor Thomas, the new Quartermaster-General of the British Army

4. A NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNORS : Mr. Geoffrey Bostock, of the Royal Free Hospital Group

5. AFFAIR OF THE HEART IN MIDLOTHIAN : The Hon. Margaret Elphinstone, of Carberry Tower, is to marry Mr. Denys Rhodes

PEOPLE

SOME PERSONALITIES PROMINENT IN THE WORLD HEADLINES

1. THE FUTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF VALENCIA : Ill-health, as a result of a year's imprisonment and the nervous excitement of four arrests by Franco's police, may force the political retirement of the violently pro-Monarchist Duchess. She has just been acquitted by a Spanish Military Court, which found her innocent of a charge of working against the State.

THE VOICE OF ALICE : Kathryn Beaumont, a twelve-year-old British girl, smiling in court in Los Angeles after her contract with Walt Disney Studios had been approved by the Judge. In providing the voice in Disney's picture *Alice in Wonderland*, Kathryn will receive a salary ranging from 200 dollars a week up to 1,000 dollars

2 and 3. TWO MEN WITH BIG TASKS BEFORE THEM : Mr. Frank H. Dawson has just been appointed General Manager of the Cunard Steamship Company in succession to Mr. Robert Crail. He has been in the service of the company for thirty-eight years. General Sir Ivor Thomas, not to be confused with any of the three Ivor Thomases in the political field, has just been appointed to be the new Quartermaster-General of the Army.

4. THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF GOVERNORS OF THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL : Mr. Geoffrey Bostock, who assumes this high voluntary post, is Staffordshire-born, and has for many years been closely linked with trade circles in Manchester.

5. SHE WAS ONE OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S BRIDESMAIDS : The engagement is announced of the Hon. Margaret Elphinstone, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Elphinstone, of Carberry Tower, Midlothian. She is to marry Mr. Denys G. Rhodes, elder son of the late Major Tahu Rhodes, Grenadier Guards.

6. THE MERMAID : Paris fashion designer Jacques Fath and his wife, in a new Fath creation, prepare to leave for the Beaumont Ball

6. JACQUES FATH CREATES YET ANOTHER SENSATION IN THE WORLD OF PARIS FASHION : The celebrated fashion designer with a flair for publicity is seen in this picture preparing to leave for the Beaumont Ball in company with his wife, who wore his latest creation in horizontally-pleated white georgette crepe, figure fitting down to the knees. The skirt flares out in a ruffle of white tulle, and from the picture it is hard to see how the wearer moves with any freedom. Paris was duly impressed with this mermaid effect, and Jacques Fath once again had his full share of notice in the Press.

7. THE RE-MARRIAGE OF DOROTHY COUNTESS BEATTY : The first wife of the second Earl Beatty was married quietly in London to Mr. John Gordon Baragwanath, of New York City. The sixty-one-year-old bridegroom and his forty-two-year-old bride have each been married twice before. The former Lady Beatty is a daughter of Mr. T. Power of Virginia. Her home is given as Cregg House, Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, Eire.

8. CORAL BROWNE WEDS IN SECRET : The Australian-born actress was married in secret to actor Philip Pearman at St. Mary's, Letchworth, Herts. Although their engagement was announced some weeks ago the wedding date was kept secret from all but a few close friends in the theatrical profession. Alan Melville, author of *Castle in the Air*, in which the bride is appearing, gave the bride away. Mrs. Jack Buchanan acted as Matron of Honour. Coral Browne, who originally studied painting, made her first appearance on the stage at the Comedy Theatre, Melbourne, in 1931 as Margaret Orme in *Loyalties*. She remained in Australia until 1934, playing such varied parts as Wanda in *The Calendar*, Mimi in *A Warm Corner*, and Manuela in *The Command to Love*. Her first engagement in London was at the Vaudeville in 1934 as understudy to Norah Swinburne in *Lover's Leap*.

9. VISITORS FROM AFRICA : The Omulamuzi (Chief Justice) of Buganda and three colleagues from Uganda have been paying a visit to this country in order to study the legal system. When this picture was taken the Omulamuzi was just returning to his London hotel from Liverpool Street after paying a visit to Cambridge.

7. THE FORMER LADY BEATTY WEDS AGAIN : Leaving Caxton Hall with Mr. J. G. Baragwanath, mining executive

8. CORAL BROWNE WEDS PHILIP PEARMAN : Their marriage was a secret from all save a few friends

9. MEET THE OMULAMUZI : The Chief Justice of Buganda tours England to study our legal system

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The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

GENTLE PERCEPTION, RUTHLESS REALISM

Some New Novels of Varied Aspect from Both Sides of the Atlantic

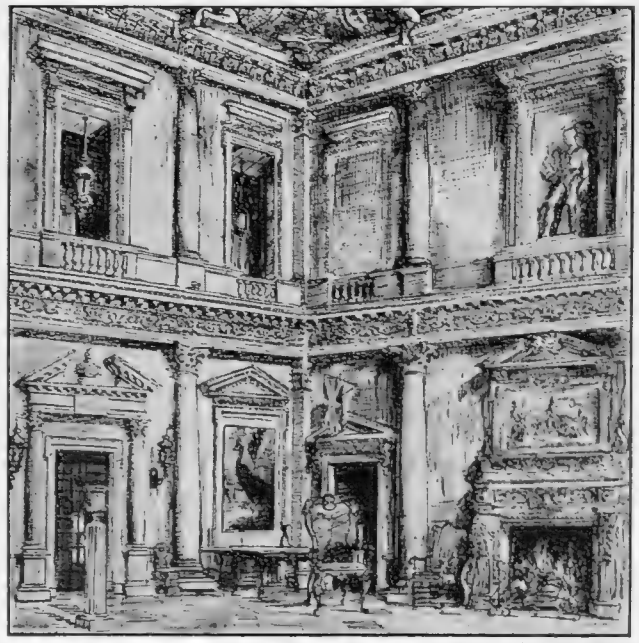
IT has been done before, and it will always be done, in fiction as elsewhere—the successive love stories, or intimations of love of a young girl, growing up through adolescence to a mature recognition of what a lifelong love can be. This theme has, in the past, been dealt with summarily or sensationally, and who knows how it will be dealt with in the future? But in the meantime there is a novel by Victoria Lincoln which should engage your attention. CELIA AMBERLEY (Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d.) is a story of very real interest, because it reads like an authentic record, not with a coarse and weed-like realism to which one is becoming all too accustomed in novels, but with a gentle and perceptive realism which is none the less true in its findings. The girl in this story is very pretty and with a deceptive fragility that cloaks a mind as sharply analytical as any sixteen-year-old or eighteen-year-old mind may be. This charming child veers between the acceptance of a natural popularity and the darkest doubts about herself. She is egotistical, kind, modest and vulnerable, all in one. She is resilient and over-emotional. In fact, she is a pretty young girl growing up to a life that her parents would have sheltered but which she chooses to live in her own terms. It is cleverly written, as her young creed, and not in the least over-written; quite an achievement for the author.

REVEILLE (Peter Davies. 9s. 6d.) is also, in the main, the story of a young girl's development, but it has been planned from a more distant focus, and the span of time is far longer. This novel of Miss Angela du Maurier's has a distinctly romantic approach that is often old-fashioned in its expression. "Deborah was allowed . . . to read to wounded officers in the rather notorious Duchess of Portsea's lately equipped 'Home,'" is an example of that. But it has a verve of its own, and gives a single faceted picture of the social and political changes in a single stratum of English society with a brightness that compensates, like a pretty stream, for its lack of depth.

Mr. George R. Stewart has written one of those nightmare but compelling novels that deal with imaginary plagues—or, at least, plagues unreal at the moment of writing—which are capable of destroying life through an entire continent to a great degree, and which, consequently, raise a great moral issue where there is hardly any physical issue left to raise. EARTH ABIDES (Gollancz. 12s. 6d.) is more than readable; it is fascinating, but not in a comfortable or familiar way. The book has, for most of its length, the fascination of a king cobra poised to strike. And, like that beautiful and terrifying manifestation of nature, it has absolutely no relation to dullness.

THE BIG ROCK CANDY MOUNTAIN (Hammond. 15s.) is in a very different class, but not, necessarily, the worse for that. Mr. Wallace Stegner writes of an America that, during twenty years, has lost much of the incentive for its pioneering spirit, but retained the essence of that spirit intact in its hardier citizens. Bootlegging, hi-jacking, and the ruthless pursuit of money by the nearest and frequently the toughest means available, all make up the fabric of this long novel, which has its moments of genuine excitement in a cops-and-robbers way, and its moments of bathos, too. It is not particularly strong meat, but it does occasionally make tough chewing.

Mr. Frank Yerby's saga of another get-rich-quick character has something of the same active concern with the violent and the ruthless, not exactly an admiration of these traits, but at least a very vivid recognition that they may be an intrinsic part of the American scene. In this case the author goes even further back in time to set his hero against an appropriate background, and we are given the '70's and the days of those tycoons once known as the "robber barons" in the United States. PRIDE'S CASTLE (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.), however, seemed to me to have less honesty of purpose about it, and to be more frankly an exploitation of that phase of history when things were either high, wide and handsome, or bitterly and squalidly miserable, and in either case well adapted to the pen of a colourful novelist. Mr. Yerby's novel is not without vulgarity, both in plot and sentiment, but it is lively and should be a boon to some of the lending libraries.



Drawing by Bransby Keates

THE GREAT HALL OF LORD ONSLOW'S ANCESTRAL HOME, CLANDON PARK, SURREY: The sixth Earl and tenth Baronet is now taking up residence in a small modern house in the main street of West Clandon. Clandon Park was purchased in 1642 by Sir Richard Onslow, the Parliamentary Colonel, and the house was built by Leoni in 1731. The grandson of Sir Richard, another Sir Richard Onslow (1654-1717), became in 1716 the first Baron Onslow. He, too, like many of his family, was Speaker of the House of Commons. The present Lord Onslow, who is thirty-seven, will continue to farm at Clandon Park, where he has a pedigree herd

Margaret Bonham's novel is in sharp contrast: an intellectual, wordy and slightly inconclusive story of a man's search for his own spiritual alibi, which he tries to find in his pursuit of a stranger. And if that sounds confusing, or even contradictory, believe me it is no more so than the story itself, which is, however, admirably written. To examine this paradox, THE HOUSE ACROSS THE RIVER (Michael Joseph. 9s. 6d.) must first of all be seen as an extremely adult piece of work, the work of a trained and unromantic mind which plays with thoughts as other writers play with words. It is in many ways a dry book, with its dry wit and drier recognition of human frailties, but it is far from being a dull book. For myself, I found it stimulating, and although I am not sure to this moment what was finally proved by the search which seems to be the key to the story, I do know that I enjoyed myself in reading about it.

If there is one word more calculated than another to frighten one from the reading of a novel, it is Utopia. Unaccountably, visions of Shavian berry-eaters in hand-painted and clumsily hand-made smocks float across the vision and not, as it doubtless should be, visions of perfectly co-ordinated processes of thought and philosophy. Mary McCarthy has taken her title from a passage in Rousseau's *Confessions*, when he writes that: "In fact, it must be confessed that, both in this world and the next, the wicked are always a source of considerable embarrassment," and A SOURCE OF EMBARRASSMENT (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.) is the deliciously brief and deliciously witty novel that she has built around this theme to confound one's notions of Utopia, and to show it as a very worldly extension of mundane hopes and theories.

GROANING SPINNEY (Michael Joseph. 9s. 6d.) is the pick of this week's detective stories, and is a further sample of the activities of that best of female detectives, the saurian Mrs. Bradley, who is here seen in the snowbound Cotswolds, solving an unlikely death or two. The story is a trifle over-complicated but enormously readable, and I recommend it to you until Gladys Mitchell's next book comes along. One objection, and that fairly irrelevant, occurs to me. Why is it that the best of artists won't read? The plot here concerns a man and/or apparition found hanging over the top of a gate like, as P. G. Wodehouse in his greatness once put it, a wet sock. The dust-jacket, on the other hand, shows with great distinctness a body slumped *against* a gate in the attitude of a man sleeping off a heavy tea in an armchair.

One of the most famous of American gold rushes ended in the discovery of fabulous silver-mines, but that is only one extraordinary item in Mr. George F. Willison's fantastic and really exciting book, HERE THEY DUG THE GOLD (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 16s.), which I read with almost as much zest as the author must have put into its writing. Here you will learn, more dramatically than on any cinema screen, of the growth of those camps and shanty cities that are now ghost towns in Colorado and Wyoming; of the gamblers and "Carbonate Kings"; of prospectors netting a million dollars overnight, and of excessively friendly ladies being married in 90,000-dollar diamond necklaces, with the President as a wedding guest. Mr. Willison's research has been extensive, and, I cannot help feeling, loving in its care. I recommend to you one programme that he quotes, of a performance at the Leadville Theatre which advertised "Four Hours of Elegant Pleasures, blended with a voluptuous feast without coarseness. . . ." There were giants in those days.

TO HELL AND BACK (Hammond. 9s. 6d.) is a personal record, too, but of a more violent and at the same time more naïve kind, for this purports to be Mr. Audie Murphy's account of his first-hand experiences in World War Two, and Mr. Murphy is America's most decorated G.I. In eight campaigns he received twenty-one medals, including the coveted Congressional Medal of Honour, and is obviously and honestly a very gallant young man. His declared object in writing this book was "to remind a forgetful public of the boys who never came back," and in that, rather than in its literary qualities, which are negligible, lies its value.

GIN-PALACE ART

A Wide-ranging Survey on Public-house Decor

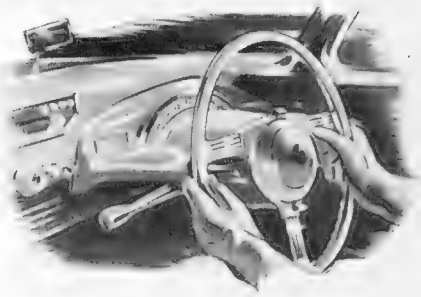
The world of art is preoccupied these days with the decor of the English public-house. There is much talk of reinterpreting the English public-house tradition in a modern manner, and there has even been a competition along these lines, which, incidentally, resulted in a prize list remarkable for its array of names of markedly Gallic and Slavic origin, mute testimony to Continental interest in our drinking habits. That £500 competition, which produced such a wealth of ideas and not a little controversy among licensed victuallers, was sponsored by the *Architectural Review*, as also is INSIDE THE PUB (Architectural Press. 18s.), a new volume by Maurice Gorham and H. McG. Dunnett, dealing with what J. M. Richards, in his Introduction, describes as "one of the few living arts which is still popular in a spontaneous, unself-conscious way." A host of diagrams, plans and photographs show pubs of the past, present and future. Mr. Gorham traces the development of the modern urban pub, the wine bar, the cocktail bar and the road-house from first beginnings in the alehouse kitchen, and he deals at length and lovingly with that fine flowering in the Victorian age, when the gin palace became, with all its flamboyances, its "snob screens," its scrolled mahogany furniture and fittings, its engraved glass panels and its inevitable brass rails, part and parcel of English life. Like John Piper, who has also written authoritatively on the subject, Mr. Gorham is somewhat of a champion of gin-palace art. This art, "the result of the pooling of the unfulfilled desires of a thousand patrons," is essentially cinematic in its exciting unreality. In it to be false is to be true. It is an art which is in danger of being wantonly swept away, and the authors of this wide-ranging survey are there to defend it along with a host of other features of the old tradition which, broken between the wars, must in their view be re-established by contemporary designers if the modern pub is to be a real pub.

Johnsonian literature is vast and is indeed becoming vaster, for discoveries made in Scottish muniment rooms of recent years have yielded much literary treasure-trove regarding Samuel Johnson and his circle. Colonel Ralph Isham, the well-known collector of Boswelliana and Johnsoniana, has indeed found more than 2,000 letters of Boswell which more or less demand a new assessment of Johnson, and at the same time throw a light on all the age. These new facts concerning Johnson's life do not detract from the greatness of his literary contribution, however, and Mona Wilson, in her introduction to the Reynard Library Edition of selections from JOHNSON: PROSE AND POETRY (Rupert Hart Davis. 21s.), wisely says little or nothing about the man. It stands to reason that until Colonel Isham's discoveries have been newly-assessed by scholars, judgment must be suspended. In producing a volume of over 900 pages of selections Miss Wilson has ranged far and wide and well.

Rex Warner has done a sterling piece of work in MEN AND GODS (MacGibbon and Kee, Ltd. 10s. 6d.), in which he retells thirty-two of the great myths of Greece direct from Ovid. For those of us who cannot read the classics in the original—as ever, a considerable band—these stories offer a means of wider appreciation of the English poets, for Ovid was the source from whom Shakespeare, Shelley, Tennyson, and many others, derived a part of their inspiration and not a few of their themes.

The "Countries in Colour" is a new series, marked by fine photography and colour reproduction. One of the first volumes, dealing with France, came under adverse comment because it was not sufficiently comprehensive, and the same may be said of the latest volume, ANCIENT AMERICA (B. T. Batsford. 27s. 6d.). Peter Karfeld is a fine photographer, however, and his graphic illustrations of the monuments of the ancient civilisation of the Aztecs and the Mayas, not to mention his impressions of everyday life in Latin America, compel the deepest admiration. Another volume for the traveller is Edward Hutton's ROME (Hollis and Carter. 16s.), something of a classic in the realm of art and architecture first published forty years ago and now revised and enlarged, no doubt to meet the needs of the many who are taking the pilgrim path to the Eternal City.

For the tourist at home a practical guide that must be numbered among the "musts" is A.A. ROAD BOOK, ENGLAND AND WALES (The Automobile Association. 15s.). The book is larger than the previous handbook, and a result the 64-page full-colour atlas is on a more generous a scale than hitherto. THE COUNTRY LOVER'S COMPANION (Odhams Press. 15s.) is another of the admirable series of illustrated books now coming from the publishing house in Long Acre. Over 300 drawings, photographs and maps adorn this wayfarer's guide to Britain.



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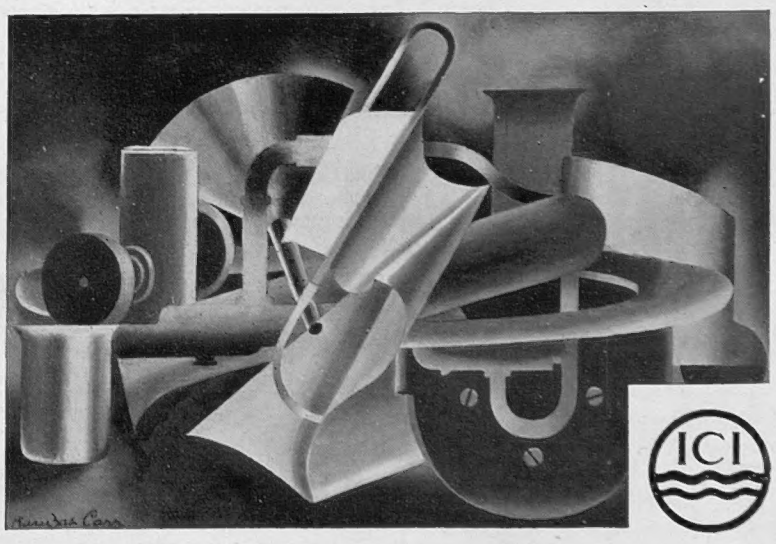

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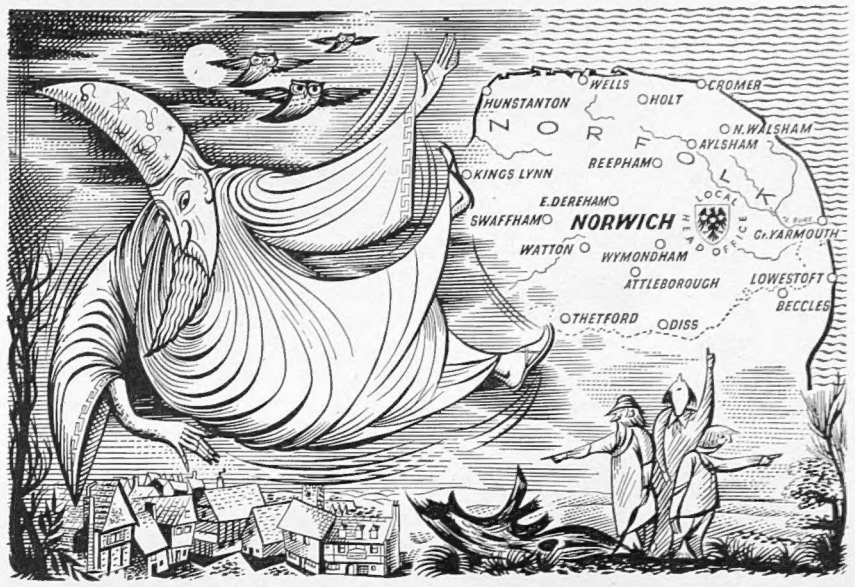

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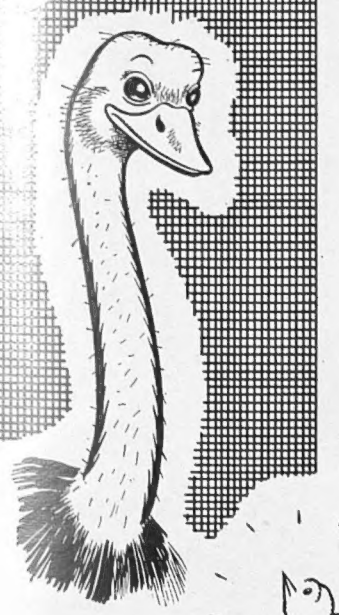

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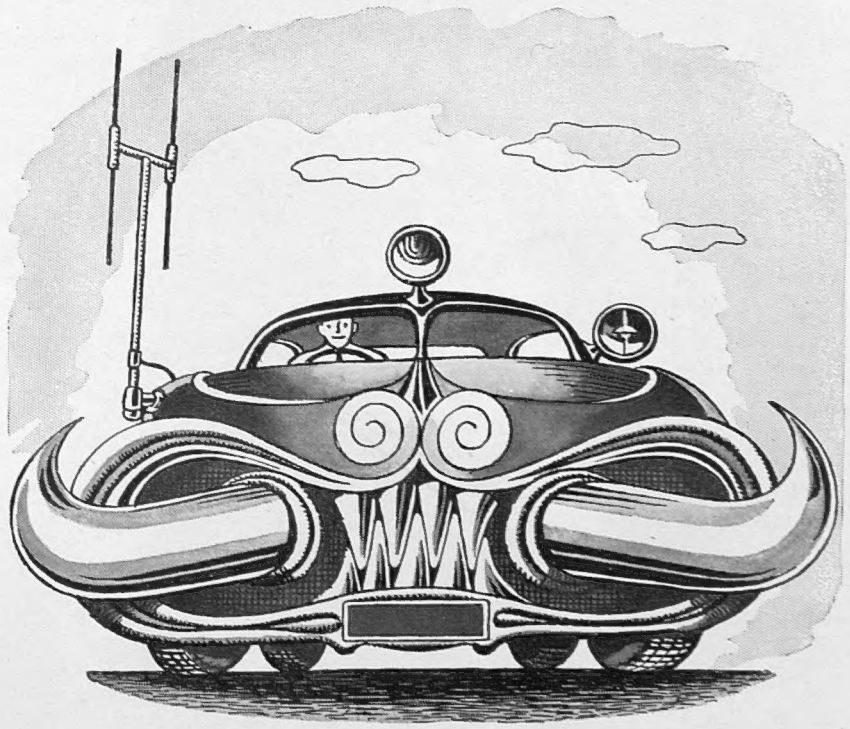

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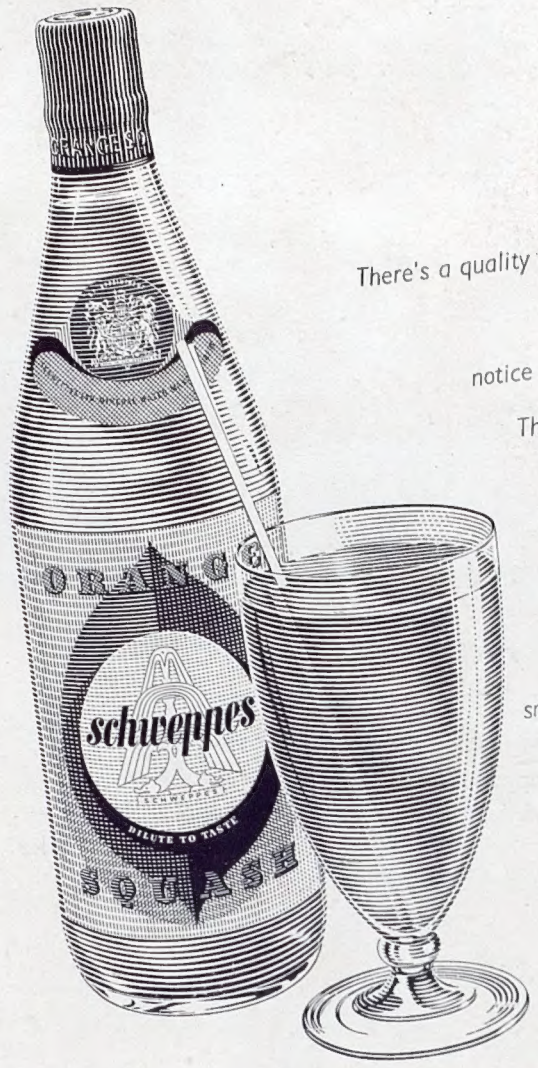

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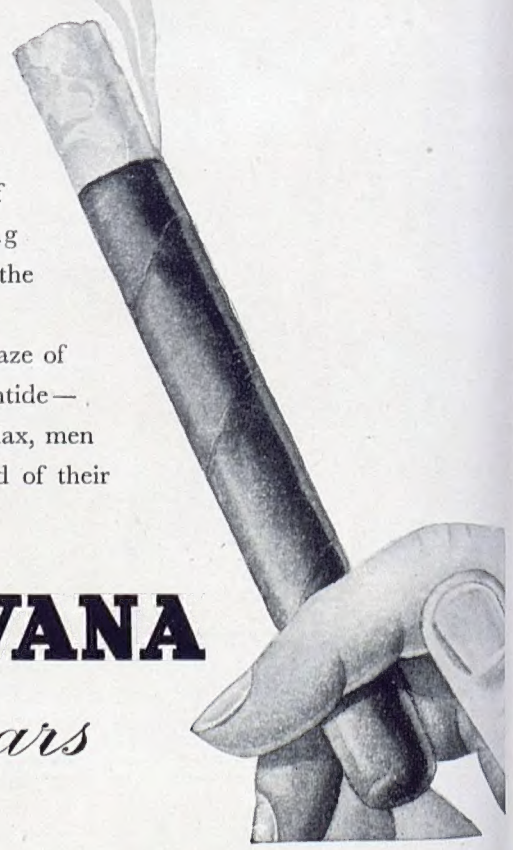

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